Volume 169 No. 25

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

June 18 1956

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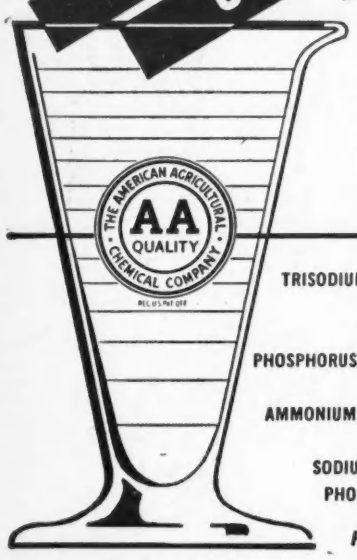

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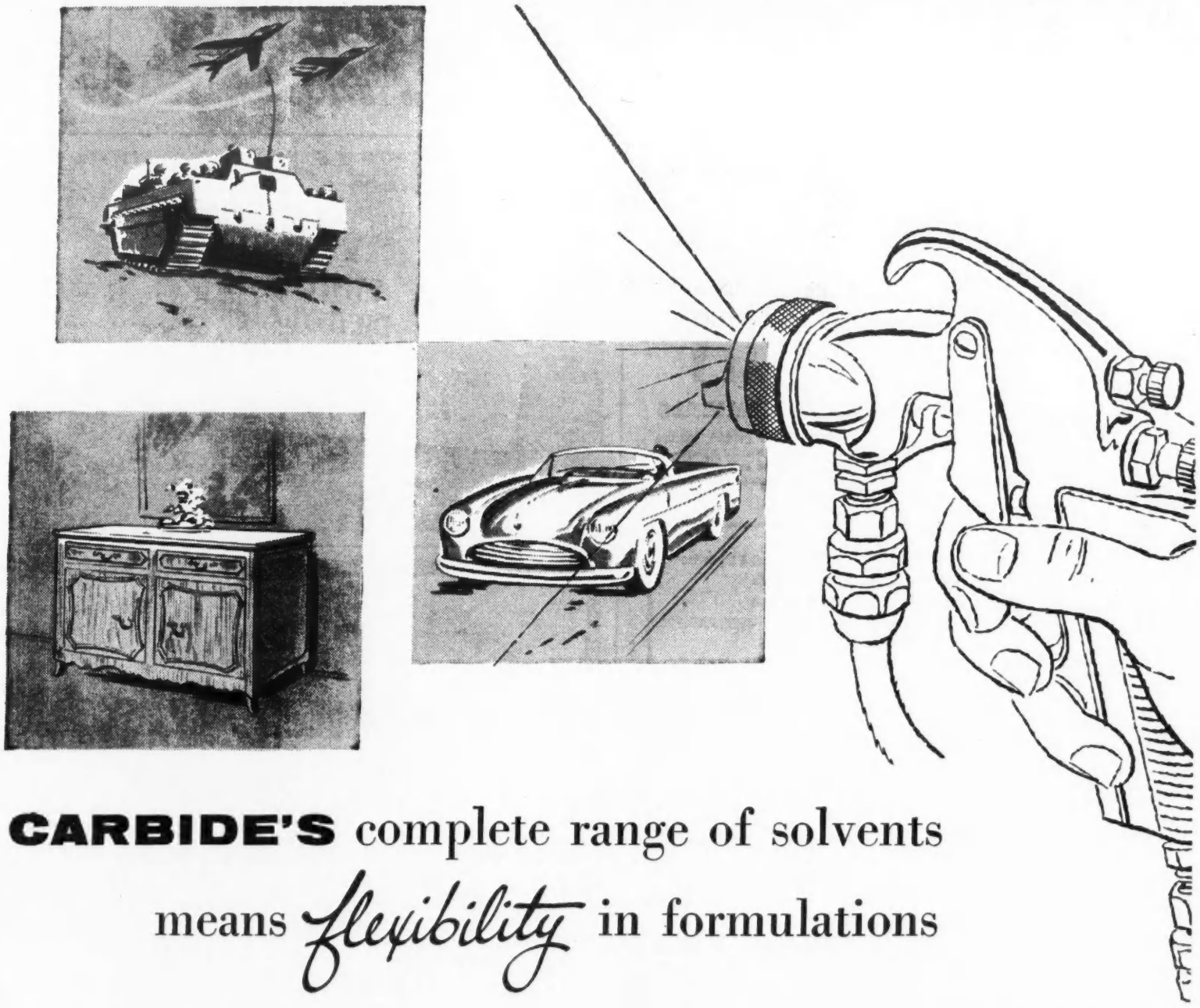

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 25 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. June 18, 1956

ESCAMBIA BAY PRESIDENT: Robert U. Haslanger, elevated from vice-president and general manager to president of Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation, New York, along with Dr. N. C. Robertson who has been made a vice-president.

DuPont Company Cleared Of Cellophane Monopoly Charge By Supreme Court Ruling

The position of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in the cellophane industry has been vindicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, which has ruled that the position of the Wilmington, Del., producer does not constitute a monopoly within the meaning of the Sherman act. The decision of the court hinged on the definition of the word "market" and the majority decided, in an opinion handed down last week, that the relevant market is that for "flexible packaging material" and not for cellophane alone.

Cellophane's Share of Packaging Sales

While duPont produced nearly 75 percent of the cellophane sold in the United States during the years covered by the government's complaint, cellophane constituted less than 20 percent of the flexible packaging material sales, it was pointed out. Such materials include glassine, waxed paper and aluminum foil.

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the company, in a statement issued in Wilmington after the decision was announced, said, "The nation's highest tribunal has vindicated the duPont company's conduct of its cellophane business. The action itself dispels once and for all the unfounded charge of monopoly which has been a burden on the company for the last eight years."

Last week's decision of the high court sustained the action of Chief Judge Paul C. Leahy of the Federal District Court in Delaware in dismissing a civil suit under the Sherman antitrust act. The suit was filed in 1947. The trial began in January, 1951, and ended in May, 1952.

The government had charged duPont with monopolizing, attempting to monopolize and conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in cellophane.

Judge Leahy ruled that since duPont did not have power to raise prices or exclude competitors, its dominant position in the cellophane industry had resulted from "technical skill and competitive activity."

The judge found that this position had not been maintained by "predatory assertion of monopoly power."

The basic judgment of Justice Stanley F. Reed, who wrote the majority opinion of the supreme court, followed the same

—*Continued on page 74*

GENERAL SALES MANAGER: A. James Fisher, appointed general sales manager of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

Court Overrides Louisiana on Tidelands

The Supreme Court of the United States last week overrode a state court of Louisiana by voiding a restraining order to block leasing of oil-rich submerged lands in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Attorney General of Louisiana and other state officials were "enjoined from further prosecuting or taking any proceedings" in the case filed in the state court, according to the 8-0 order.

At the same time, the court told both Louisiana and the United States not to lease or begin the drilling of new wells "in the disputed tidelands area pending further orders of this court unless by agreement of the parties filed here" [with the supreme court].

The restraining order was issued May 1 by State District Judge Mark C. Pickrel in New Orleans. It resulted in the Interior department's postponing the sale of federal oil and gas leases that had been scheduled at New Orleans for May 15.

Last week's high court order complied with a request of the Department of Justice and apparently leaves the way clear for Louisiana and the federal government to reach an agreement under which the leasing and production can be continued.

Chief Justice Earl Warren took no part in the action.

Customs Simplification Due For Revival by Senate Unit

The senate finance committee is expected to hold further hearings, probably next week, on the customs simplification bill, which passed the house a year ago.

The measure has been inactive with the finance committee since last summer, when senators, concerned about its tariff-cutting aspects, decided to put it aside after long hearings.

Despite repeated requests from the administration, the committee had refused to budge ever since.

H. Chapman Rose, former under Secretary of the Treasury, before he left the government last July, asked the committee to consider amendments to the house-passed bill in an effort to quell protectionist fears. This substitute approach is the one that will be studied in hearings this month.

Under the Rose compromise, the implementation of a new customs valuation formula would be staggered over a three-year period,

Also, according to the substitute, if congress decided the more liberal valuation procedure was resulting in injury to domestic industries, it could veto the whole plan at the end of the three-year period.

Union Carbide to Build Two Polyethylene Plastics Plants

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, will put up two new plants to produce low-pressure polyethylene plastics. The units, to be located at Institute, W. Va., and Seadrift, Tex., will have a combined capacity of 55 million pounds. They are slated for completion next year.

The new facilities will be able to use a number of new technics—the Ziegler and Phillips Petroleum low-pressure processes, under which Carbide is licensed, and several new methods developed in Carbide's own laboratories.

Low-pressure polyethylene differs from high-pressure polyethylene by its additional strength, stiffness and resistance to heat. Union Carbide is now a leading producer of the high-pressure material which goes into such things as squeeze bottles and housewares.

Water Pollution Bill Wins Passage in House

The Blatnik water pollution control bill (HR 9540), with its provisions for spending $500 million of federal funds annually in the next five years on municipal sewage treatment works, passed the house on a record vote of 338 to 31 last week, and was sent back to the senate for concurrent action.

The senate previously had passed a bill which did little more than extend the life of the present water pollution law for two years, but the house broadened the measure to include "giveaway" features and to strengthen the authority of the Surgeon General to assist the states in pollution control work.

It is expected that the senate will send the two conflicting bills to conference where their differences can be reconciled

—*Continued on page 74*

Interchemical Corp. Gets Angier's Adhesives Business

Interchemical Corporation, New York, last week acquired the industrial adhesives business of Angier Products, Inc. The acquisition involves the transfer of the Angier manufacturing facilities and other properties in exchange for Interchemical stock.

Angier is a manufacturer of industrial adhesives with plants in Cambridge, Mass., and Huntington, Ind. It will operate as Angier Adhesives Division of Interchemical with its present management and staff. Henry S. Bothfeld, president of Angier, will become division president of the new Interchemical unit.

Rubber Plant Sale Is Opposed By House Unit

Sale of the government's alcohol butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., was voted down last week by the house armed services committee, after which the committee chairman said he would move for new legislation which would be expected to produce higher bids for the facility.

The house unit voted 22-1 against the measure, which would see the plant sold to Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, for $3,125,000. The action now puts the matter squarely before the house.

The contract had been proposed by the government's Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, but was opposed by the Attorney General on the grounds that it would not spur further development of the synthetic rubber industry.

Some of Sale Curbs to Be Lifted

Rep. Vinson said he would prepare legislation to remove from present law some of the restrictions on the sale of the Louisville plant. Under the law, the plant is supposed to be kept in condition to produce butadiene in case of emergency.

Members of the commission complained that this requirement and others kept them from getting higher bids on the plant, which some companies otherwise would want to convert to the production of other chemicals.

Mr. Vinson said his proposed legislation would permit the sale to any company that would maintain the plant for ten years for the production of any chemical important to national defense.

Antitrust chief Stanley N. Barnes testified that the sale is not necessarily barred by the Attorney General's opposition, but in a letter read to the committee, Comptroller General Joseph Campbell contended the sale won't "satisfy the requirements of law" if congress permits it despite the Attorney General's disapproval.

Mr. Barnes said the Attorney General had opposed the sale since Union Carbide would probably switch the plant's output to other chemicals.

He added that the final decision on whether to go through with the sale or not rests with congress since "the findings of the Attorney General . . . would not preclude the sale."

Rep. Vinson also said he would press for legislation to extend until March 1, 1957, the life of the Rubber Facilities Disposal Commission. Under present law, the commission will expire in September.

Stauffer Buys Half Interest In Phosphate Rock Producer

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has bought a 50 percent interest in the San Francisco Chemical Company from its parent, Mountain Copper Company, Ltd., of London, England.

San Francisco Chemical is a major western producer of phosphate rock. During the past several years it has been Stauffer's primary supplier of phosphate rock.

At present, San Francisco Chemical operates its own mine at Montpelier, Idaho. It also mines a Stauffer-owned claim in southwestern Wyoming and has conducted an extensive development program on Stauffer claims and leases near Hot Springs, Idaho.

ODM Will Hold Hearing On Fluorspar June 27

Office of Defense Mobilization said last week it will hold a public hearing June 27 on a petition filed by the domestic fluorspar industry under the trade agreement extension act of 1955.

ODM officials said the hearing is being held to develop added information to aid the Director of Defense Mobilization in reaching a conclusion as to whether or not the level of fluorspar imports is threatening to impair the national security.

Those desiring to be heard should file written request with ODM, Washington 25, D.C., by June 20.

The hearing will get under way at 2:30 p.m. in room 474, Executive Office Building, in Washington.

PAS Duty Question Splits Tariff Commission, 3-3

The Tariff Commission last week split 3—3 on the question of withdrawing tariff concessions on imports of para-aminosalicylic acid and salts into the United States. The commission's report, filed with the White House, contained no recommendations for either granting or denying relief, but left this matter solely up to the President.

The tariff act of 1930 originally provided for a duty of 7 cents a pound plus 45 percent advalorem on imports of PAS, which is used in anti-tubercular clinical work. The rate of duty was reduced under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on June 6, 1951, to 3½ cents per pound plus 25 percent advalorem.

The commission's report to the President was the result of an investigation instituted last year at the request of Sumner Chemical Company, New York, to determine whether the drug was being imported at the reduced tariff rates in such quantities as to threaten serious injury to the domestic producers.

Commissioners Edgar B. Brossard, chairman; Walter R. Schreiber, and Glenn W. Sutton found that PAS in bulk form was being imported in quantities threatening serious injury and recommended that the duty on imports be increased to 5 cents per pound plus 35 percent advalorem.

Commissioners Joseph E. Talbot, J. Weldon Jones and William E. Dowling found no threat to the domestic industry.

The three commissioners favoring relief noted that imports had increased from 2,100 pounds in 1950, the year preceding the duty reduction, to 499,400 pounds in 1955. These imports increased relatively

—*Continued on page 74*

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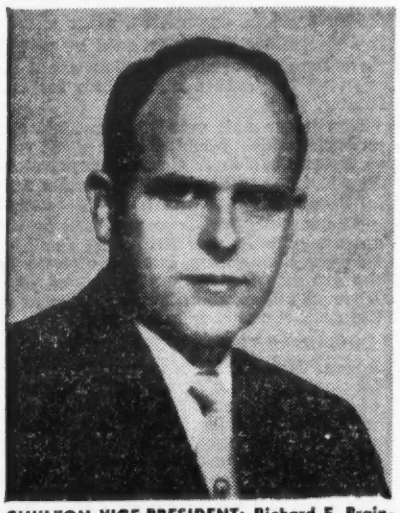
US Is on the Long End In German Chemical Relations

The United States is still coming out on the long end of the deal in its relationship with Germany over chemical trade, according to Dr. W. Alexander Menne, president of the Association of German Chemical Industries. West Germany is lagging far behind its pre-war share of the world chemical market while the United States now occupies the dominant position in international chemical trade, according to Dr. Menne.



SHULTON VICE-PRESIDENT: Richard E. Brainard, elevated from manager of the fine chemical division to vice-president in charge of that unit by Shulton, Inc., New York.

Dr. Menne gave these facts to the Manufacturing Chemists Association recently in an effort to disperse apprehension that the German chemical industry has acquired an undue share of world markets.

Germany's Share Off Since War

He pointed out that in 1938 Germany's share was 24 percent of all chemical goods traded internationally. In 1954, this share fell to 13 percent, almost a 50 percent drop. The US share of the world market, Dr. Menne pointed out, rose from 15 percent in 1938 to 23 percent in 1954.

Dr. Menne also made these points:—

● Germany's chemical exports to the American domestic market amount to only 0.2 percent of total American chemical production.

● The geographical division of Germany is promoting strong competition from the East, since the potential of East German chemical plants, once an integral part of the total German production system, is now working for the Communist bloc. This situation can be alleviated only by the re-unification of Germany under a free government, he pointed out.

● The split-up of Germany has changed her whole foreign trade pattern. Germany's need for large imports, necessitated by the loss of her central and eastern territories, means Germany must export for survival.

● Germany advocates and welcomes the economic integration of Europe and the creation of a common European market.

Dr. Menne is a leading German chemical industrialist. He is director of one of the largest German chemical companies,

—*Continued on page 75*

Glidden Undergoes $15 Million Expansion

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will spend more than $15 million in capital additions in 1956. Addressing the St. Louis, Mo., chapter of the Society of Security Analysts, Dwight P. Joyce, president and chairman of the board, said that Glidden's expansion plans call for a substantial increase in capacity of the company's St. Louis paint manufacturing facilities, and possibly a complete new paint plant.

Major units in the company's expansion are the new $8 million titanium dioxide plant in Baltimore, Md., a $6 million terminal grain elevator in Chicago, and new or additional paint production facilities at Atlanta, Ga., Montreal, Canada, and other locations.

Mr. Joyce said the company's high rate of expansion will continue over the next several years. "It will be financed currently by increased debt," he said, "as we feel our stockholders should have the benefit of the additional earnings anticipated from these new operations. At a later date we may use some equity financing, but it is not nearby."

Stressing the company's policy of eliminating plants, products or processes

—*Continued on page 75*

APMA, ADMA Weigh Merger At Special Chicago Parley

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and American Drug Manufacturers Association have begun preliminary talks leading to a merger of the two organizations.

APMA's board meeting in Chicago last Tuesday voted unanimously to explore the possibilities of setting up a single new association to represent the pharmaceutical industry. ADMA's executive committee had previously endorsed such a move.

Committees representing ADMA and APMA met on Wednesday in the same city to begin the formal discussions. Spokesmen for the committees stressed, however, that only exploratory work has been done to date and that many problems will have to be resolved before any final recommendations can be resolved.

Representing APMA at the merger dis-

—*Continued on page 39*

The Week's Price Changes

Guar Gum, Coumarin, o-Anisidine, O-Chloroaniline Higher. Copra, o-Phenetidin, Dried Blood, Fishscrap, Are Lower.

Prices Advanced

o-Anisidine, 8c. per lb. (p. 50)
o-Chloroaniline, 5c. per lb. (p. 50)
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 68)
Coumarin, 15c. per lb. (p. 60)
Dyes, p-313, naphthol SWF, 21c. per lb. (p. 50)
Egg albumin, tech., 7c. per lb. (p. 62)
Gum, guar, food grade, 7½c. per lb. (p. 55)
technical, 4½c. per lb.
Oil, dillweed, 50c. per lb. (p. 60)
Lavandin, 20c. per lb. (p. 60)
Rapeseed, ½c. per lb. (p. 68)
Soybean meal, $4 per ton (p. 68)
Wax, candelilla, crude, 6c. per lb. (p. 68)
refd., 6c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 7 10c. per lb. (p. 68)
Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 49)
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 68)
Fishmeal, $3 per ton (p. 49)
Fishscrap, $3 per ton (p. 49)
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68)
o-Nitroaniline, 5c. per lb. (p. 50)
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, 5c. per lb. (p. 50)
Oil, bois de rose, 25c. per lb. (p. 60)
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 68)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, 5/8c. per lb. (p. 68)
refd., 5/8c. per lb.
Linseed, 7/10c. per lb. (p. 68)
Sandalwood, 15c. per lb. (p. 60)
Soybean, crude, 3/8c. per lb. (p. 68)
refd., 7/8c. per lb.
o-Phenetidin, 9c. per lb. (p. 68)
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68)
Wax, yellow, refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 68)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 15, 1956	June 8, 1956	June 17, 1955
108.65	108.70	106.76

McKesson Price Pacts Voided

Price-fixing agreements between manufacturer-owned wholesale outlets and independent wholesalers with whom they compete are not legal under federal fair trade laws, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled last week. In a case involving McKesson & Robbins, Inc. New York, the court, in a 6-3 decision, overturned a lower court decision which said that such agreements between McKesson and independent wholesalers with whom they compete are exempt from antitrust charges under the fair trade laws.

The high court stated that congress made it "as plain as words can make it" that the fair trade laws, while they allow resale price maintenance, did not extend to price fixing agreements between corporations, persons or companies in competition with each other. The court held that the McKesson agreements come under this prohibition by congress.

It was pointed out by the supreme court that both the government and McKesson in this case advanced economic arguments which could "reasonably have caused congress to support their respective positions."

However, the justices said, "We need not concern ourselves with such speculation. Congress has marked the limitations beyond which price fixing cannot go.

"We are not only bound by those limitations but we are bound to construe them

—*Continued on page 65*

MANUFACTURING MANAGER: Dr. Chris C. Schulze, named manager of manufacturing of the dystuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Uranium Plant Addition Being Planned by Vitro

Vitro Rare Metals Company, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, is ready to break ground for extensive additions to its Canonsburg, Pa., plant. An expenditure of more than $1 million dollars will establish the first commercial primary uranium processing plant in the eastern United States. It will also give the plant new facilities for a recently developed solvent extraction process, which offers increased efficiency.

Thiokol Rubber Corp. To Market Butyl Rubber

Thiokol Chemical Corporation of Trenton, N. J., will market butyl rubber in collaboration with Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., a company jointly owned by Cities Service Company and the Continental Oil Company. Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., operates a butadiene plant at Lake Charles, La.

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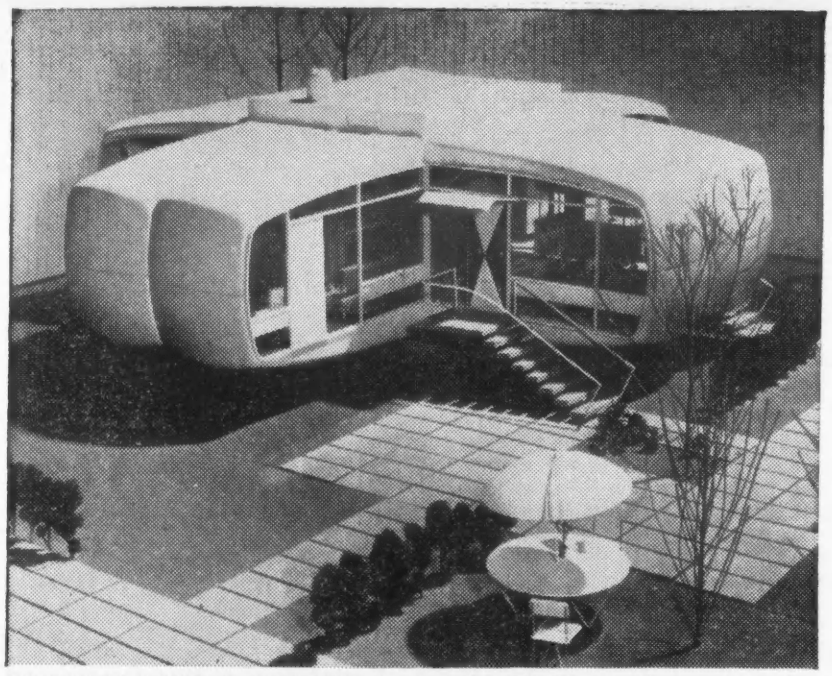


MONSANTO'S 'HOUSE OF TOMORROW': A scale model of its "House of Tomorrow," unveiled last week by the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass., at the seventh National Plastics Exposition in New York's Coliseum. First of the new plastic houses, which were developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be built in the Tomorrowland area of Disneyland at Anaheim, Calif. Completion of the experimental house is slated early next year.

Plastics to Have Best Year In '56, SPI President Predicts At Industry's Biggest Show

This should be the biggest year in plastics industry history, with gross sales topping $2 billion and plastics output in 1956 jumping to 4 billion pounds. This prediction came last week from Norman Anderson, president of the Society of the Plastics Industry at the opening of the SPI sponsored seventh National Plastics Exposition and conference in New York. Billed as the most ambitious yet held by the industry, the show contained some 330 exhibits occupying two floors of the city's giant new Coliseum.

In addition to the SPI president's business forecast, the exposition also served as the springboard for a variety of other crystal gazing.

Conquest of Space Through Plastics

For instance, Egmont Arens, founder and former president of the Society of Industrial Designers, went out on a limb to declare that man's dream of reaching distant plants will become a reality, possibly within ten years, as a result of plastics materials and technology.

Dr. C. E. Staff of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, said he expected millions of acres of cropland to be covered with polyethylene film in the next ten years.

Among the other highlights of the week-long exposition, which attracted some 20,000 executives from here and abroad, were the following:

● Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., unveiled a scale model of its plastics "House of Tomorrow." (See illustration elsewhere on this page.)

● A new $999 utility car—with a two-piece molded "Fiberglass" body mounted on a three-wheel chassis—was shown by Bassons Industries Corporation, New York.

● American Cyanamid Company, New York, announced its entry into the fast-growing field of thermoplastics with the introduction of two new molding compounds—"Cymac 400" and "Cymac 201."

● Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, demonstrated in public for the first time monomer "MG-1," which it said makes possible the production of rigid or semi-rigid vinyl end-products by plastisol technics.

● Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., introduced a new formulation of "Ethocel" (Dow ethylcellulose) and displayed for the first time four new polystyrene formulations.

In looking for a record year in plastics, Mr. Anderson noted that last year vinyl resins for molding materials jumped 26 percent over 1954 figures, and the pro-

—Continued on page 67

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH: Dr. J. William Zabor, who has joined Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., as director of research.

Auto Design Trends Seen Offering Plastics Makers Tremendous Market

Anticipated trends in the design of automobiles offer plastics manufacturers "a tremendous potential market," Harry E. Chesebrough of Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich., told the Society of the Plastics Industry's annual conference in New York last week. Mr. Chesebrough, who is the corporation's executive engineer in charge of product planning, cited three definite trends which could result in wider application of plastic materials in automotive production:

SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: William Reed Morgan, elected sales vice-president of the Hydrocarbon Products Company, New York.

● The trend toward much greater use of transparent materials in the upper half of car bodies, for maximum vision and a light, airy appearance.

● The trend toward the use of "lifetime parts"—parts which do not require service or replacement, and which are less subject to corrosion and other forces of nature.

● The continuing effort to reduce car weight.

Power to Weigh Ratios Cited

"The most tantalizing prospect in this potential market is in the latter area—the automotive designer's constant struggle to obtain more favorable power to weight ratios," Mr. Chesebrough said.

"If the market potential is to be realized," the Chrysler engineer continued, "these plastics will have to be competitive with steel and light metals in terms of both cost and performance, as well as being suited to simple, inexpensive production."

Major need in the refrigeration industry is an all-plastics cabinet which is self-insulating and has its own integral finish. So reported George F. Taubeneck, editor of *Air Conditioning and Refrigeration News*.

Mr. Taubeneck suggested that possibly even a greater market exists in the air

—Continued on page 66

Dow Would Acquire Refining, Pipeline Unit

Officials of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Bay Refining Corporation are considering acquisition of Bay Refining by Dow. Dow's Midland division is taking an option to buy Bay Refining and its associate, the Bay Pipe Line Corporation, both headquartered at Saginaw, Mich., and with operations in

—Continued on page 70

Meer Adds to Plant

Meer Corporation, New York, has started construction of a two-story building at its plant in North Bergen, N. J. The building, to be completed by the end of the year, will provide additional manufacturing facilities for Meer's expansion program.

Koppers Co. to Rebuild Cokeovens for Republic

Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a contract by Republic Steel Corporation to rebuild a cokeoven battery with auxiliary equipment at the Cleveland, Ohio, works.

The fifty-one-oven battery, originally built by Koppers in 1918, will be rebuilt to increase its capacity approximately 25 percent. When completed, approximately 1,000 net tons of coal will be carbonized per day to produce 700 net tons of furnace coke per day. Auxiliary equipment to be designed and constructed by Koppers will be a flushing system, a coke quenching station and a system of coal mixing bins. There are four batteries of cokeovens at the Cleveland works.

Preliminary work has already begun with work in the field to begin around the first of July. Rebuilding the battery and the installation of new auxiliary equipment is expected to be finished by late spring of next year.

Cyanamid to Make Acrylic Textile Fiber

American Cyanamid Company, New York, is going into large-scale commercial production of a new acrylic textile fiber trademarked "Creslan," following nearly a decade of research and pilot plant development.

The news that Cyanamid had definitely decided upon a major capital investment to manufacture "Creslan" acrylic fiber was made known by K. C. Towe, president. Construction of the plant will begin in December, and according to the present schedule, it will be in production by the second half of 1958.

Limited quantities of the fiber will be made available toward the end of this year from production at Cyanamid's pilot plant in Stamford, Conn. Full scale marketing of "Creslan" will start about the middle of 1958.

In making the announcement, Mr. Towe

—Continued on page 63

Ind. Standard Oil Grants Kodak Polyethylene License

Steps have now been taken to commercialize the rigid polyethylene process developed by Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Standard has announced that it has licensed Eastman Kodak Company for commercial production of high-density polyethylene and polypropylene plastics under more than twenty patents issued since 1951 to Standard Oil research scientists. Other patents are pending.

'Freon' Manufacture Slated for Brazil

Du Pont do Brasil, S. A.—Industrias Quimicas, wholly owned subsidiary of the US firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will begin manufacture of "Freon" refrigerants and aerosol propellents early next year at a new plant near Barra Mansa in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The plant was designed in Brazil around equipment and material available locally. Brazilian firms will manufacture more than 90 percent of the plant equipment, while construction materials will be entirely of Brazilian origin.

Elastomers Production in 1955 Largest on Record

Total production of all types of synthetic elastomers in the United States last year amounted to 2,261 million pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

This was an increase of 58 percent over the 1,435 million pounds reported for 1954 and 13 percent more than the previous record of 2,003 million pounds, established in 1951.

Sales in 1955 were 2,240 million pounds, valued at $661 million, compared with 1,497 million pounds, valued at $436 million, in the previous year.

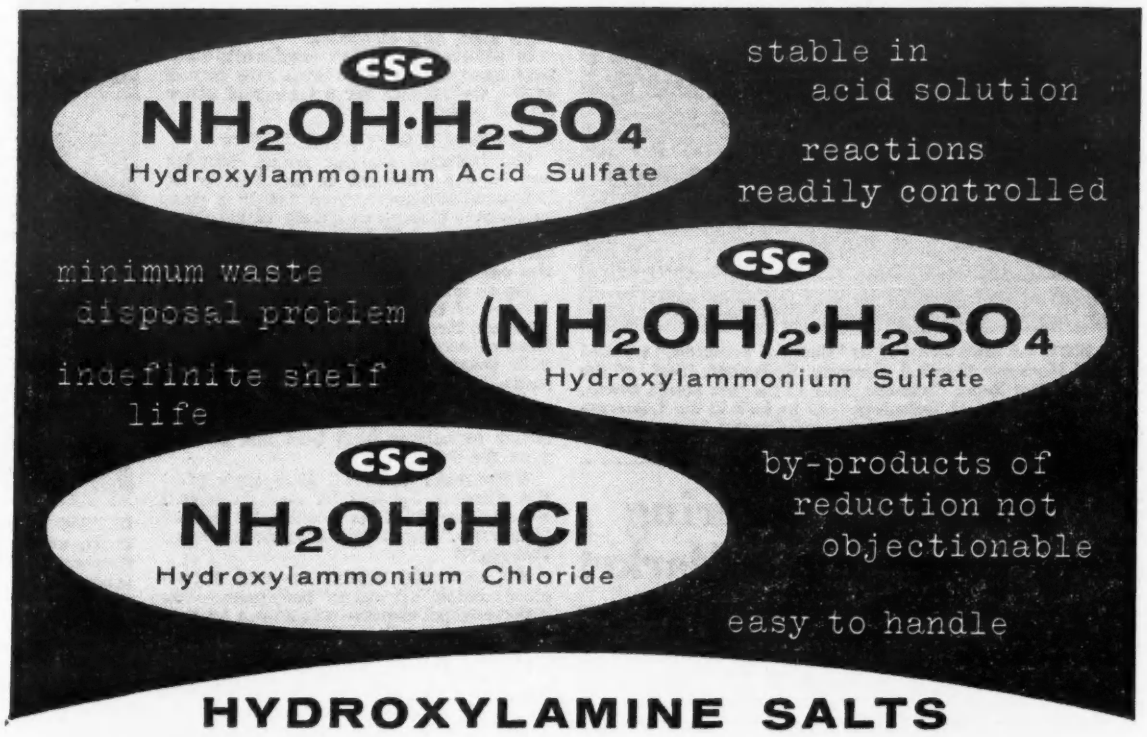
The production of cyclic elastomers in 1955, consisting almost entirely of the polybutadiene-styrene (GR-S or Buna S) type amounted to 1,693 million pounds, an increase of 74 percent over the previous year's total.

Sales of S-type rubber in 1955 were 1,691 million pounds, valued at $418 million, compared with 1,029 million pounds, valued at $242 million, in 1954.

Production in 1955 of acyclic elastomers, consisting of neoprene, butyl, silicone, isobutylene, vinyl, and other types, totaled 568 million pounds, or 23 percent more than the 462 million pounds reported for 1954.

Sales in 1955 were 549 million pounds, valued at $243 million, compared with 468 million pounds, valued at $194 million, in 1954.

Of the acyclic elastomers, neoprene was produced in the largest volume (205 million pounds), followed by vinyl and butyl elastomers (128 million pounds and 124 million pounds, respectively).



HYDROXYLAMINE SALTS

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Because of their wide range of utility, demand for these nitroparaffin derivatives is increasing rapidly and many potential applications are being explored. Hydroxylamines are recommended as *reducing agents* . . . in purification processes . . . in dyeing . . . in the production of synthetic fibers. In the photographic, ceramics, and mirror industries, they are considered particularly effective reducing agents for metal ions. Hydroxylamine salts are also mild oxidizing agents under some conditions.

The hydroxylamines are valuable for *chemical synthesis* such as in the production of synthetic fibers . . . dyes . . . pharmaceuticals . . . in the preparation of *anti-oxidants and stabilizers.* For example, hydroxylamine salts are valuable in the manufacture of anti-skinning agents for paint.

In the synthetic rubber industry, hydroxylammonium sulfate is a non-discoloring short-stopper in the manufacture of GR-N. Hydroxylammonium chloride is the *analytical reagent* of choice in determination of aldehydes and ketones.

The number of successful new applications of hydroxylamines grows almost daily.

PROPERTIES

	Hydroxyl-ammonium Acid Sulfate	Hydroxyl-ammonium Sulfate	Hydroxyl-ammonium Chloride
Molecular weight	131.11	164.14	69.50
Melting point	Indefinite	177d	152d
pH of 0.1 M aqueous solution	1.6	3.7	3.4
Solubility g/100 g			
In water 25°C	390 approx.	63.9	94.7
In 95% Ethanol	4.3	0.2	10.5
In Methanol	20.2	0.1	17.5

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

American Soybean Association, joint convention with National Soybean Processors Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., August 13-15.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association annual convention, Ocean City, Md., June 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual panel discussion and luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 26; annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Food and Drugs Act Fiftieth Anniversary Program, Departmental Auditorium, Willard and Mayflower hotels, Washington, D. C., June 27.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, Southern Methodist University's School of Law, Dallas, Tex., August 28.

International Organization for Standardization, council meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, July 16-21.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22-25.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug, cosmetic and sundry show, Statler hotel, New York, September 23-25.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, luncheon meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 29.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, national plastics-paper conference, Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., October 3-4.

Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry, Navy Pier, Chicago, September 24-28.

Fertilizer Consumption in 1955 Reported Only Slightly Off Record

Fertilizer consumption in the United States during 1955 was a near record 20,416,410 tons, only slightly below the alltime record of 20,679,026 tons set in 1954. The report, prepared by William S. Ritnour, treasurer of the National Plant Food Institute, and released at the institute's annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, stated that although total tonnage in 1955 dipped slightly (1.3 percent), consumption of actual plant food was higher.

RUNS MICROBIOLOGICAL UNIT: Leonard L. Whitney, named superintendent of microbiological production operations by Commercial Solvents Corporation, with headquarters at CSC's Terre Haute, Ind., plant.

In making this study the institute obtained, wherever possible, consumption figures for both fertilizer and contained plant food. However, the latter were not available on a calendar year basis in a substantial number of states.

Nevertheless, figures from states reporting both types of data indicated an increase in the average plant food content of fertilizer. In 1939 the average plant food content of a ton of fertilizer was 20.3 percent. Today it averages almost 28 percent. This means that about 5,700,000 tons of actual plant food were applied to the nation's soils in 1955.

The consumption pattern in the middle west shows a 2.4 percent decrease with the major part of the decrease occurring in the drought area of the west north central states.

The south central region, suffering from poor weather conditions, showed a major decrease of 10.7 percent from 1954 figures.

The only significant increase was in the

—*Continued on page 65*

Rubber Chemicals Hit New Output High

United States production of rubber-processing chemicals in 1955 was 177 million pounds, an increase of 36 percent over the 130 million pounds reported for 1954, according to the Tariff Commission.

Sales in 1955 totaled 143 million pounds, valued at $86 million, compared with 101 million pounds, valued at $62 million, in 1954. The increased production and sales of these chemicals last year was attributed by the commission to an increase in the consumption of rubber in 1955.

The output in 1955 of cyclic rubber-processing chemicals totaled 148 million

—*Continued on page 65*

Drug Act's Fiftieth Birthday To Be Celebrated June 27

Official ceremonies marking the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the first federal pure food and drugs act and the meat inspection act, termed the "most important peacetime legislation in US history," will be held in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 27.

The day-long meeting, for which an attendance of 800 has already been registered, will be sponsored jointly by the Food Law Institute; Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States; Association of Official Agricultural Chemists; Food and Drug Administration, and Meat Inspection Branch of Department of Agriculture.

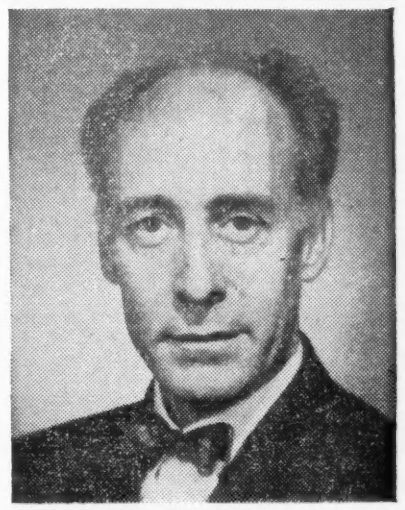
Morning and afternoon sessions are scheduled at the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution avenue between 12th and 14th streets, with a luncheon at the Willard hotel and anniversary banquet at the Mayflower hotel.

Participating in the anniversary program

—*Continued on page 57*

Plant Food Institute Elects Prindeville of Swift President; Tate Is the New Chairman

Charles T. Prindeville was elected president of the National Plant Food Institute at its first annual convention last week at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mr. Prindeville, who is vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago, succeeds Joseph A. Howell, president of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va. The new board chairman is Edwin Tate of Dixie Guano Company, Laurinberg, N. C., who succeeded E. A. Geoghegan, of Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La. Other officers of the institute were re-elected as follows:—Executive vice-presidents, Paul T. Truitt and Dr. Russell Coleman; vice-president, W. R. Allstetter; secretary, Louis H. Wilson, and treasurer, William S. Ritnour.



VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Howard O. McMahon, science director of Arthur D. Little, Inc., who has been elected a vice-president of the Cambridge, Mass., industrial research company.

New Executive Committee Members

In addition to Mr. Geoghegan, other members of the executive committee elected are W. E. Shellburne, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga.; John A. Miller, Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. Fred Coope, Potash Company of America, Carlsbad, N. M.; Hugo Riemer, Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; Marlin G. Geiger, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., and J. H. Epting, Epting Distributing Company, Leesville, S. C.

In an address to the convention on "Our Nation's Role in World Tensions," Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas attacked the administration foreign aid program, now before congress, for its advocacy of more military aid and less economic and cultural aid in next year's planning. The program provides that 85 percent of the total appropriations be spent for "military hardware."

The senator described the program as "a new venture in US history" of endeavoring to influence other people which was forced on us by the virtual collapse of the western European democracies after the war. He argued, however, that the United States should not attempt to force our system of free enterprise on the undeveloped countries of Asia because in some of these areas such a system is completely impossible.

Sen. Fulbright said that for our long-time survival, it is not important whether these countries adopt the private enterprise system. The important thing, he

—*Continued on page 52*

Chemical Industry Seen Ahead on Research Gains

The chemical industry, with its long identification with research, has reached partial solutions for some problems which other industries, new to the game, are currently encountering.

This view was expressed by J. J. Healy, Jr., assistant to the vice-president in charge of research, development and engineering for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., before the June 12 session of the seventh annual conference on industrial research, at Arden House on the Harriman campus of Columbia University.

"The chemical industry's research expenditure," Mr. Healy told the confer-

—*Continued on page 57*

Chemical Financing Topic Before SOCMA

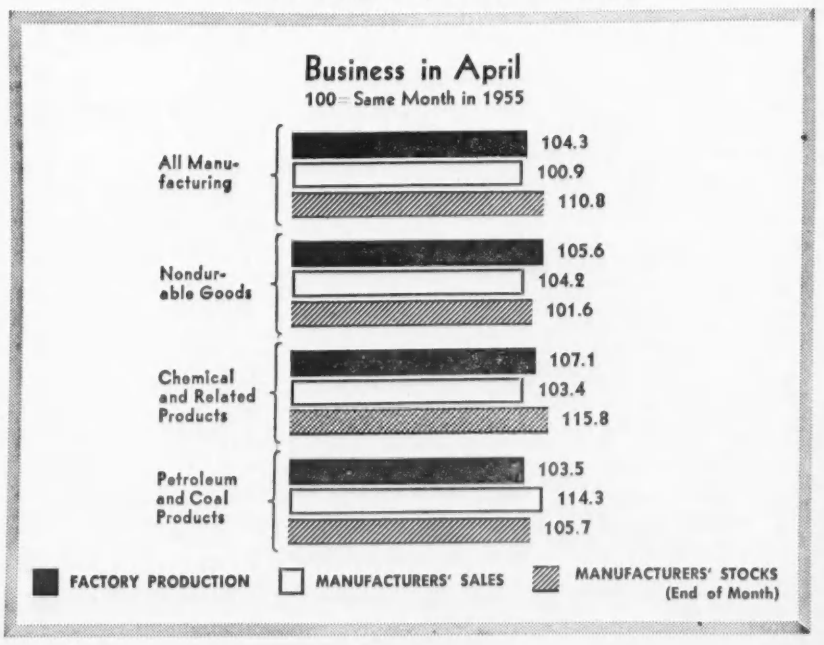
Careful advance preparation of a request for financial guidance is of cardinal importance in obtaining banking assistance for the smaller chemical company, Richard B. Schneider, vice-president of Empire Trust Company, New York, told the monthly luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, last week.

Speaking on "Banking Assistance for the Smaller Chemical Company," Mr. Schneider emphasized that such advance preparation "is just as important as plan-

—*Continued on page 40*

SCI to Hear Dutch Expert Discuss Advances in Coal

The American section of the Society of Chemical Industry will hold a luncheon meeting June 29 at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Speaker will be Dr. D. W. Van Krevelen, director of the central laboratories of the state mines, Limburg, Holland, who will discuss "The Significance of New Technological Developments for the Coal Industry."



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.3 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acacia—Acid, L

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split dms lb. 35½- .36
Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. 23½- .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste bbls frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basic lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

V 169 25 JUN 56 XUM

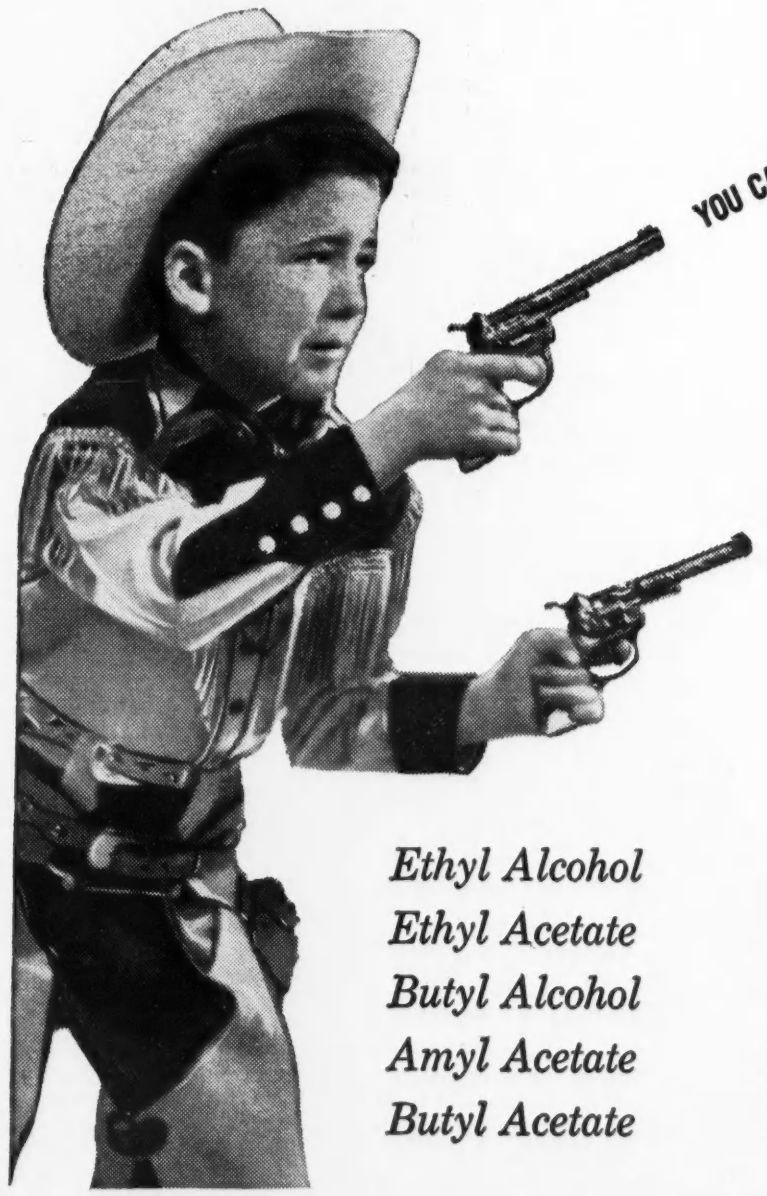
Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1930- —
w.w., dms lb. .2230- —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-N 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Acid, malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.03 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16 - .17
t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.04 - 2.06
flake lb. 2.00 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .70
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).

sure as shootin'



YOU CAN DEPEND ON PUBLICKER

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY

FOR STEADY SUPPLY

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

Ethyl Alcohol — *Acetone*
Ethyl Acetate — *Acetaldehyde*
Butyl Alcohol — *Acetic Acid*
Amyl Acetate — *Butadiene*
Butyl Acetate — *Refined Fusel Oil*

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .62 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 • .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65½- .71¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 • .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 • —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 • .71
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 • —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .61 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 • .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 • —

SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½- —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 • .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .42 • —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .61 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66 • .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 • —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 • .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 • —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 • —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —

Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies...gal.20.53 • —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis..gal.20.37 • —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .63 • .69
tanks, same basis..gal. .42 • —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.21.63 • —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis..gal.21.47 • —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .30 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 • —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works.....lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .20 • —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .21 • —
Newark, N. J.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .184 • —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 • —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .21 • —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .53 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 • —
95%, c.l., dlvd.....gal. .55 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .39 • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 • —
Lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 1.75 • 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms.....lb. 1.14 • 1.45
standard, dms.....lb. 1.18 • 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn..lb. .37 • —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn..lb. .38 • —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J.....lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver....lb. .365 • —
dlvd. W. of Denver.....lb. .375 • —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 • —
Wood (see Methanol).

Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 • —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 • —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .80 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .85 • —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 • 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld...lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.50 • 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .95 • 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.45 • 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 • —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .45 • .48
powd., cs.....lb. .50 • —
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 • .53
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 3.75 • 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 • —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs 5.05 • —
powd. dms., works....100 lbs 5.20 • —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 • —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 • —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 • —
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 • —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 • —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 • .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .34 • —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 • —
cryst., dms., c.l., works...lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 • —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .29 • .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis..lb. .032 • —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis..lb. .042 • —
bulk, same basis.....lb. .027 • —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .18 • —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .22 • —
contract, works..lb. .21 • —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .19 • —
contract, works..lb. .18 • —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works..lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. 1.07 • —
standard grade, dms.....lb. .76½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm. 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Resinate, precip., 2.1 Al, dms., frt. alld..lb. .30½- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .37 • —
l.c.l.....lb. .39 .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.85 —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 • —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 3.95 —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south
USP, gran., dms., works..lb. .16 .18
powd., dms., works.....lb. .36 .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis..lb. 1.03 -1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 • —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .44 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .42 • —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 • —
smaller lots.....lb 2.50 • —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld..lb 1.15 • —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.55 • —

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A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

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USES: Bromides, intermediates, dyes, drugs, perfumes, sedatives, photographic emulsions.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Ammonia, Anhyd.—Barium Stearate

Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH3), dms, c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs .3.60 —
c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 —
tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 88.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 11.15
white crsn (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 —
Benzoate USP dms, kgs, 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb .81 1.08
Biborate gran. dms, c.l., works ton 319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 —
Bicarbonate dom. dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp. dms l.c.l. lb .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb .50 .55
Nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works frt equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp. Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt equald to $8 per ton ton 70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.76 - —
Oxalate fine gran., dms lb .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935 - —
Ammonium salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton 32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. chys. 100% basis, lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
d Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½ - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. .24¾ - —
tech., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. 1.10 1.15
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 70
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. .28 - .29
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 2.70
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .97 —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .15 - .17
smaller lots, works lb. .83 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .91 —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .23 .26
l.c.l., works lb .41 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .65½ - .70½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. .70½ - .71½
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz. 3.50
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. 5.60 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. .15 - .16
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 4.50 - 6.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 74.80 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. No prices.
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .54 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
Asafetida, cs lb. .06½ - .07½
powd., bbls., dms lb. .36 .39
Asbestine (see Talc, tinrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 1,400.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton. 210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton. 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44

Like a claw, Dow chelating agents firmly grasp and hold metal ions in solution, preventing them from undergoing the usual chemical reactions. But why so many Versene products? Are they effective on all metallic ions? We hope this continued discussion provides the answers, and further clarifies what chelates will do—and won't do.

DOW

The Chemistry of Chelation: Part III

Specific agents for specific conditions · Caustic solutions
Changing solutions · Industry responds

In all, Dow offers 15 commercially available chelation products. These are grouped in the Versene®, Versenol®, and iron specialty (Versene Fe-3 Specific®, Versene T®, Versene S) series. The Versene and Versenol series were discussed in Part II of this advertisement. When used in solution, the Versene products inactivate practically any polyvalent metallic ion they contact. They accomplish this by actually forming a new compound in which the metal ion becomes a member of a stable inner ring structure in the molecule, so that no reversion or breakdown can occur. However, no one chelating agent can complex all metal ions under all conditions. One of the major considerations determining which chelating agent to use is pH. To illustrate, let's look at iron-containing systems, among the most troublesome for chemical processors.

SPECIFIC AGENTS FOR SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The first amino acid type chelate made commercially available was Versene, the tetrasodium salt of EDTA*. It is the most versatile member of the series for it ties up most polyvalent metal ions throughout the pH range—with this notable exception: It is excellent for complexing iron in the acid range only. For economy above pH 7, we must look to a later development, Versene Fe-3 Specific.

The most effective and efficient agent known for complexing iron in the mildly alkaline pH range, Versene Fe-3 Specific also chelates copper, nickel, and cobalt—but has no effect on calcium, magnesium or other common non-transition metal ions. Where calcium and magnesium along with iron cause difficulty in alkaline solutions, a blend of Versene and Versene Fe-3 Specific is the answer. This mixture, called Versene Fe-3, complexes all of these troublesome ions. Its Versene Fe-3 Specific content is sufficient so as to automatically take care of the quantity of iron normally encountered in hard water.

Versene Fe-3 is also considered an important adjunct to the polymerization of synthetic rubber. It controls the concentration of the iron ions catalyzing the reaction, thus insuring a more-uniform, higher-quality end product.

CAUSTIC SOLUTIONS

For chelating iron in caustic solution, another agent enters the picture—Versene T. This material ties up iron in a wide range of caustic solution concentrations. It also complexes calcium, magnesium, nickel, cobalt, and other metal ions—throughout the normal pH range as well as in caustic solutions. In the presence of a suitable reducing agent, Versene T functions effectively as a rust remover—and without the drawbacks of acid cleaners. Versene T thus finds widespread use in boiler and heat exchanger cleaning, textile processing, etc.

Another effective chelating agent that is selective for iron in the free caustic pH range is Versene S. Since it will not chelate alkaline earth ions, Versene S is especially suitable for use in silicate-lined textile processing kiers.

CHANGING SOLUTIONS

In special instances where a processing solution is strongly alkaline at first, then changes to neutral or to acidic, iron can be controlled with a mixture of Versene T and Versene Fe-3 Specific. In this combination, the Versene T component complexes the iron when the solution is caustic. As the pH drops, Versene Fe-3 Specific takes over.

INDUSTRY RESPONDS

Every day, Dow chelates are finding new and expanding usage —in textile manufacturing and rubber processing, in soaps, synthetic detergents, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Their ability to control ionic concentrations, to eliminate product breakdown, to smooth out production and save money, has brought enthusiastic response from industry. That they are solving a multitude of processing problems is true. But chelates are no cure-all. To uncover their profitable uses, we will help in any way we can. Write us on your company letterhead for application data and technical assistance. Technical Service and Development, Department SC 913P, THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

*Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid

THE NEXT TOPIC IN THIS SERIES

PART IV *October* — Applications in specific industries (formulation of alkaline cleansers—stabilization of hydrogen peroxide and kier boiling in textile processing—uniform control of trace metal catalysts in polymerization of synthetic rubber—other industrial applications).

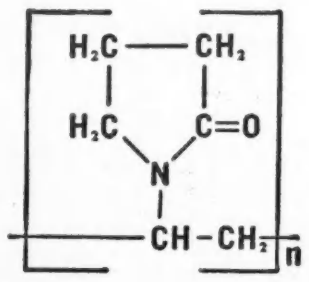
you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

PVP is already in wide use in the cosmetic and drug industries. Now there are four more industries in which PVP is being used: Detergents, Lithography, Paints, Waxes and Polishes.

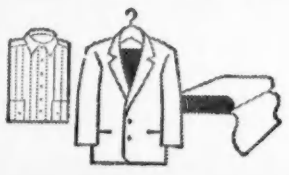
from GAF . . .
an unique polymer with many uses

PVP

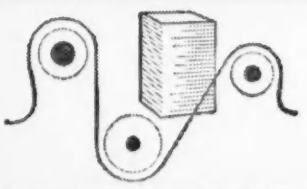
(polyvinylpyrrolidone)



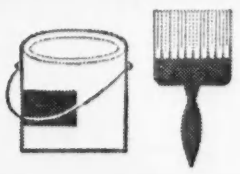
DETERGENTS **prevents soil redeposition:** Especially effective on synthetic fabrics as well as cotton.
controls color bleeding: PVP complexes with many migrant dyes and pigments to reduce or prevent color transfer during laundering.
reduces irritation: PVP can reduce the "irritating" effect of harsh detergents.



LITHOGRAPHY **ink formulation:** PVP gives better pigment dispersion and leveling. Imparts enamel-like gloss to heat-set inks. PVP enables the compounding of inks for printing on plastic films.
etching: PVP is a preferred colloid for diazo light sensitizers in deep-etched plates. Performs excellently as a post-etch.
fountain solution: PVP in the fountain solution on presses helps keep cloth rollers clean.



PAINTS **improves pigment dispersion and film leveling:** PVP can reduce pigment particle size during grinding and can prevent flocculation to effect greater tinctorial and hiding power.
compounding of new paints: PVP's affinity and "binding" properties for many types of dyes suggest that paints containing PVP will allow the use of dyestuffs to obtain new colors and shades.



WAXES AND POLISHES **improves luster and cleansing action:** Formulations containing PVP show improved luster, cleansing action, flow and wetting characteristics. PVP in oil polishes helps sustain luster. In auto polishes, PVP aids in removal of oxidized pigment and improves luster.

For technical information, price schedules and samples write to:

ACETYLENE CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
ANTARA CHEMICALS
A SALES DIVISION OF
GENERAL ANILINE & FILM CORPORATION
435 HUDSON STREET · NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

ANTARA gaf

From Research to Reality

Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, ngs., mines ..... ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ..... ton.65.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ... lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms ..... lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095

Benzene hexachloride, tech., low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area .. lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns. ..... lb 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. ..... lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra .. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 4.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½ - .19¼
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls .. lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate)
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.55.00 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .. ton.36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .... ton.51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Tecsol®
(95% proprietary ethyl alcohol)

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
plasticizer 84-an
octyl butyl phthalate

Epolene®
(Eastman polyethylene wax)

Stocks of most of these Eastman chemicals are carried in the larger industrial centers of the United States.
For further information, write or call our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

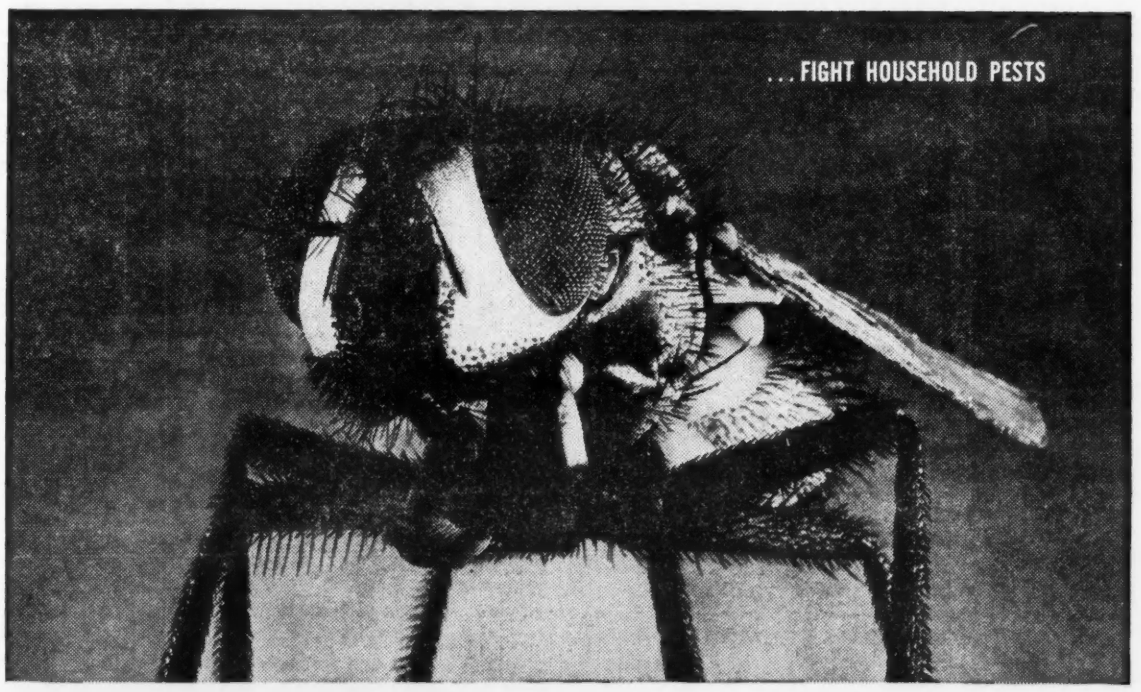
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate refd. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .27½
l.c.l lb. .27½- .28½
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt .adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 —
Chromate bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt, equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5 dm., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. .42 - —
Camphene 96° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73 00 -115 00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- 09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- 13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 4.75

HOW HERCULES HELPS...



FRIGHTENING CLOSE-UP, this fly can be more than a nuisance. Household insects carry disease, menacing the health of whole communities. To help control flies, mosquitoes, and similar pests, many homeowners rely on insecticides based on Hercules Thanite®. Commercial firms, municipalities, and official insect control agencies have also found that when Thanite is added to their formulations it gives immediate knockdown, plus maximum high kill.

SALES BY THE BARREL—Rosco screw drivers practically sell themselves. Their colorful plastic handles, based on Hercules Hercocel® (cellulose acetate), are as durable as they are attractive. Soon to join the expanding line of Hercules plastics will be Hi-fax*, a revolutionary new ethylene polymer with properties unmatched by any material previously available.

*Trademark

FOR LONGER-LASTING BEAUTY at low cost, swimming pool owners everywhere depend on protective coatings based on Parlon® (chlorinated rubber). Parlon paints, such as Inertol Ramuc pool enamel which was used on this pool, won't fade or peel despite weathering and submersion. Wherever protective coatings must meet a corrosive challenge from moisture or chemicals, Parlon-based paints provide an ideal all-purpose maintenance finish.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS.

G56-4

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

Cardamom Seed—CMC

Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - 15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.
Casein dom. acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - —
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21 - .21½
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb 23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb 25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls. lb. .19½- .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½- .18
Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18¾- .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - 46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton. 75.00 -80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 33.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton. 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10⅝- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —

Chloral hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .11¼- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - .77
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - .79
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- .38
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- .38
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb. 58.00 - —
75% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09¼- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30¼
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .95 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.06 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port. long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

IN ADDITION TO
HARSHAW
BORON TRIFLUORIDE
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
anhydrous . . . aqueous

Here are many more production-controlled, high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluoboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

WRITE FOR
Harshaw's 40-page Book on Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous. It provides helpful data.

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Los Angeles • Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. • Philadelphia
Pittsburgh

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd, lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd, lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd, lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. 61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. 29¾- —
dlvd lb. 79 - —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47 - .50
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. 20 - 22
blue, bls lb. 20 - 22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 35.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .58 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works, lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works, lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99% bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 - 19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 52.50 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 51.50 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln. 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
o-Cresol, 29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cuheb berries, XX, NF bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼

Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb cyls., works cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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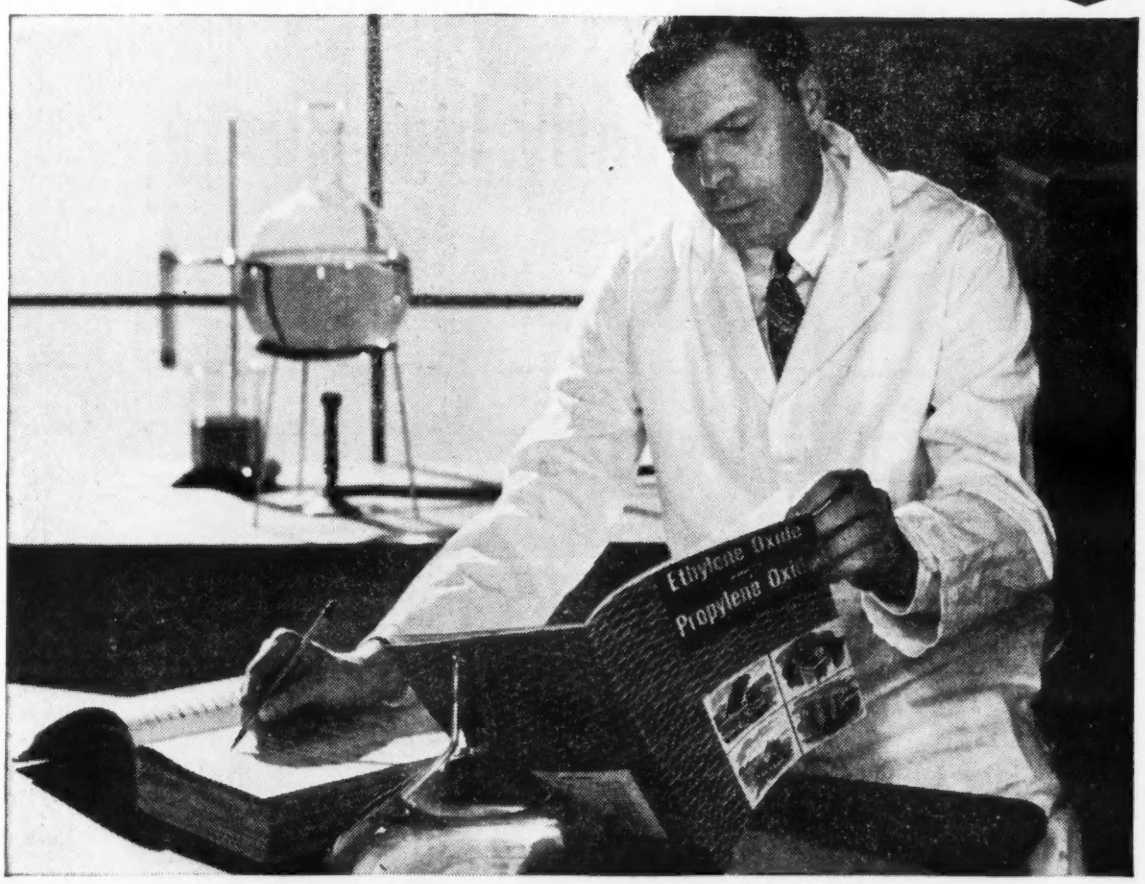
2-4 D tech. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40

DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —



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Dextrin, corn, canary, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 4.50 5 50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate dms. works, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. 49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —

Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100 00 - 147 50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5 00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. 62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 5.25 5 75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb 40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb 1.70 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 .39
tanks, works lb. .32 —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58¼
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .29 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

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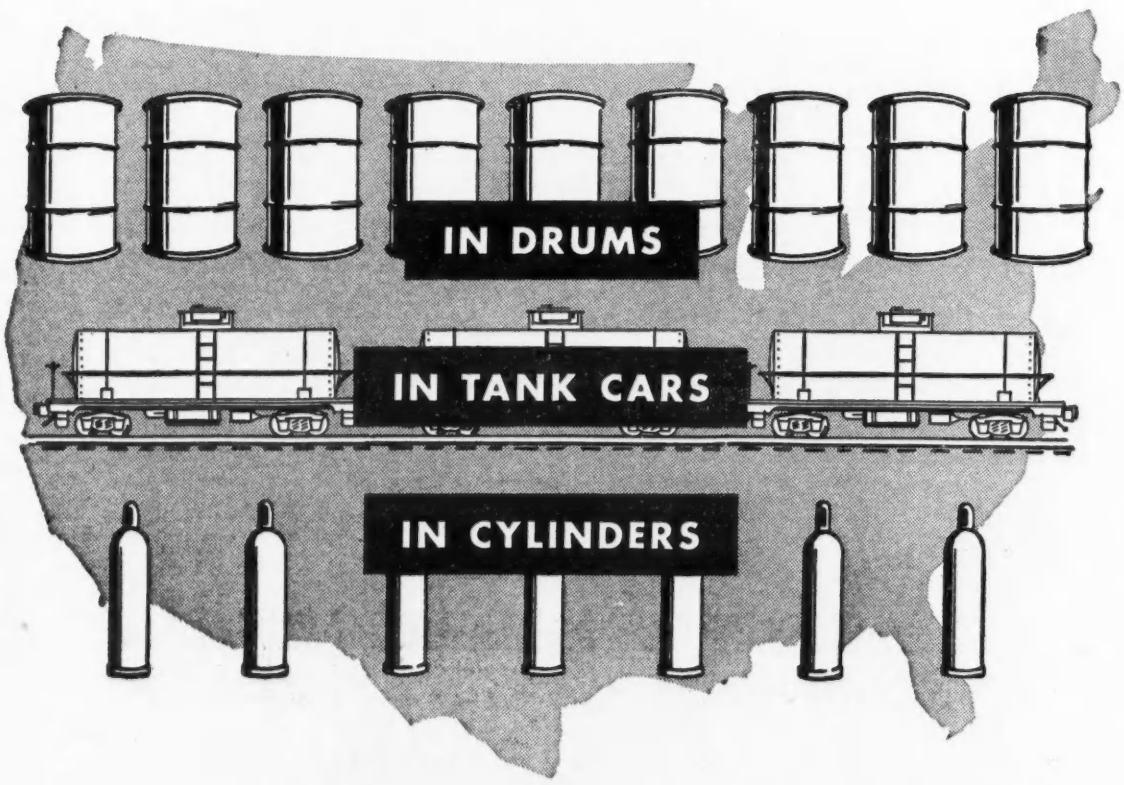
for consistently high purity



Monomethylamine–Dimethylamine–Trimethylamine
in aqueous and anhydrous forms

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Div-Divi—Ethyl Methacrylate

Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00

Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.95 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No 6 lb. 3.30 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No 7 lb.14.35 -14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 2 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.60 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 23 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.03 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.07 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.09 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLED, double paste lb 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder lb 3.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. p-4 Brown PG lb 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L lb 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.44 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.24 - —

Dyes, coaltar oil soluble, 100 lb dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 4.50 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb 4.81 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 3.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 — —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —

Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06¼

Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 45 —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.42.50 -44.00

Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 —

Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins. 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —

Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .60 - —

Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.150.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —

Eserine salicylate, bocs oz.84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz.84.00 - —

Ether (see specific product).

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - .46

Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —

Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 30, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81

Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

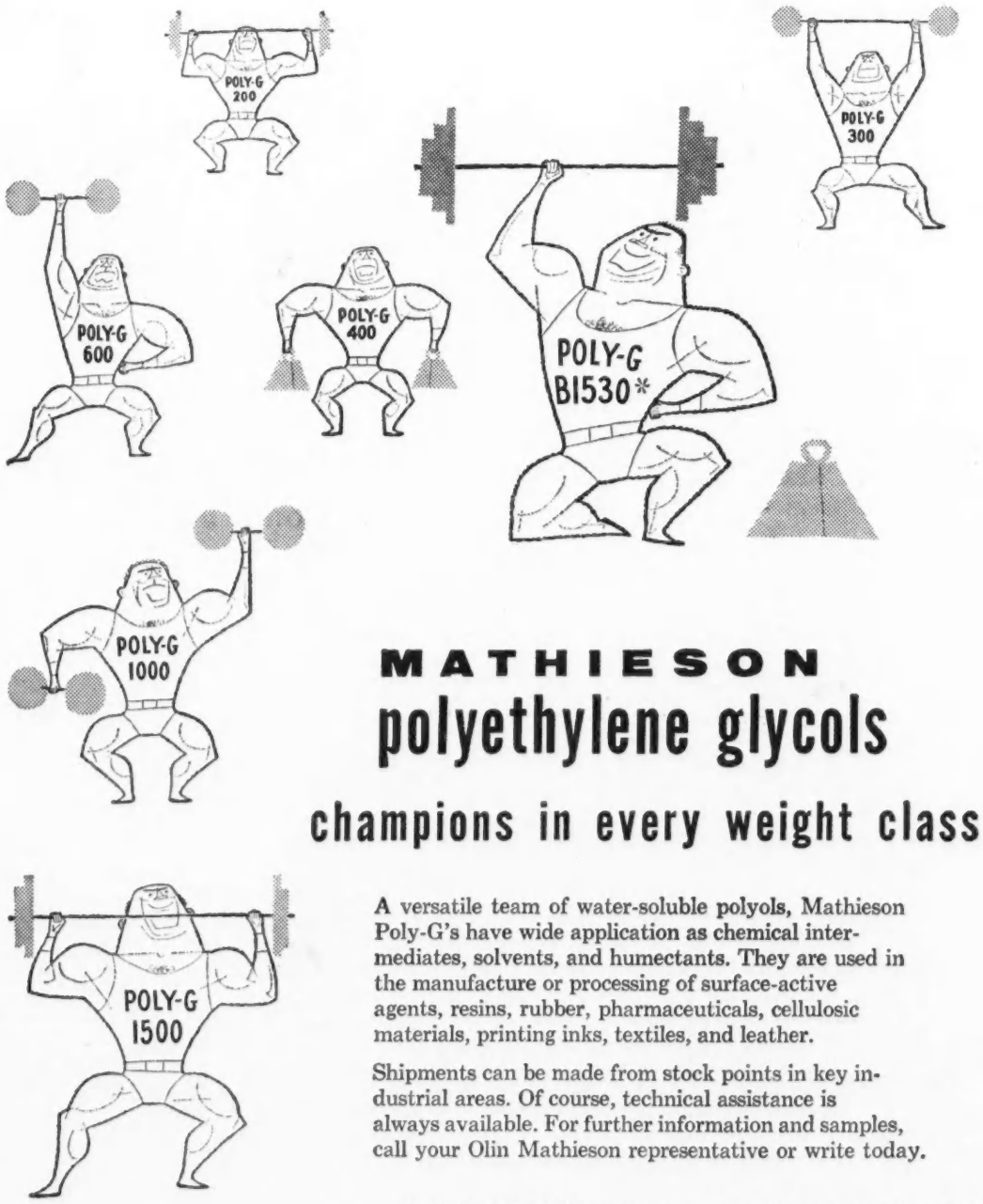
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45

Ether, absoluate, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.21 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —

Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40

Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —

Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .52



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A versatile team of water-soluble polyols, Mathieson Poly-G's have wide application as chemical intermediates, solvents, and humectants. They are used in the manufacture or processing of surface-active agents, resins, rubber, pharmaceuticals, cellulosic materials, printing inks, textiles, and leather.

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INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorobenzene • Polychlorobenzene • Trichlorophenol

Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 • —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
Monomethyl ether, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 • 6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 • 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.65 • —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 • .17

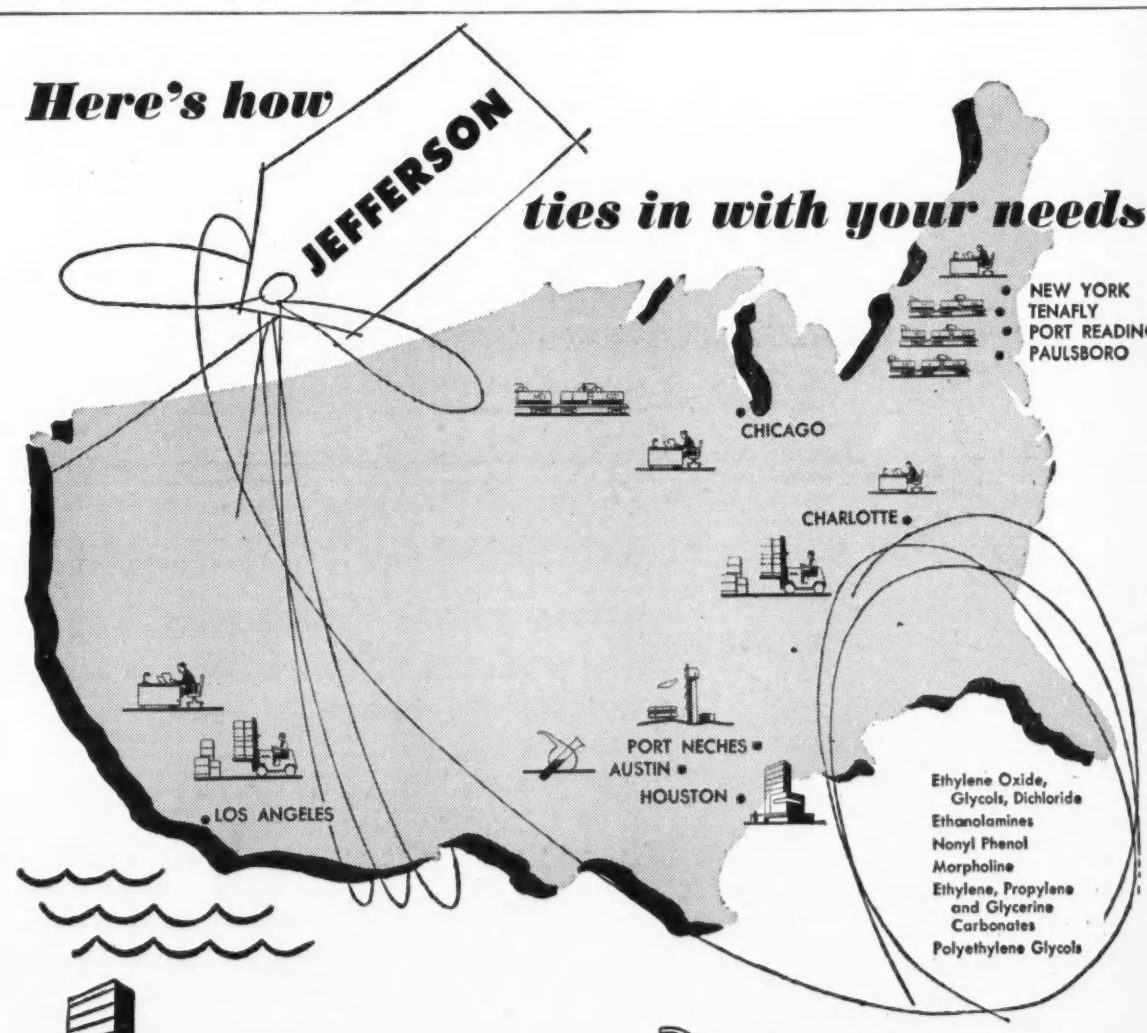
F

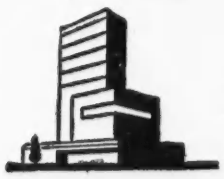
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12 • .13
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 • 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .85 • .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 • 33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 • 40.75
lb. .37 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 • .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 • .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 34.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 • —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 133.00 • —
Scrap, same basis ton 129.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 • .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 • —
Zone 2, 12-13%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 • —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 • —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 • .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 • 21.75

Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 • 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 • 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton 4.50 • 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
dlvd. W lb. .13 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 • —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .59 • —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .65 • —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .68 • —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .76 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 • .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 • .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 • .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.50 • 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 • 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 • 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 • 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .33 • .34
Cochin, bgs. lb. .31 • .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .54 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 • —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 • —
green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 • —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 • —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
Glue, hide, 331-362 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16½- —
refd., BP 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29¾- —
USP CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 • —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).





EXECUTIVE OFFICES
A fully integrated company with complete facilities strategically located to serve petrochemical users.

RESEARCH LABORATORY
Extensive research facilities are maintained where experienced chemists are constantly seeking new and better petrochemicals.

SALES OFFICES
Our sales and technical service staffs are ready to assist you in developing the most profitable applications of our products.

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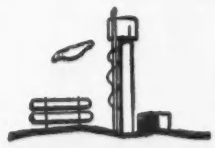
Convenient distribution points make stocks readily available in any quantity to assure prompt and dependable service.



PLANT
Modern equipment and exacting tests control the manufacture of all chemicals . . . to help improve your products and processes.

BULK TERMINALS
To handle your needs for bulk shipments of quality petrochemicals.

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Box 303, Houston 1, Texas

Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95% bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07¼ - .07⅜
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ - —
Green brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
Green, chrome, cp, 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 —
Grindelia robusta herb bls lb .38 .40
Guaiacol NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45

Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs .40 - .42
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .29 - .31
DK, bgs, lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .21 - .23
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nuns, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .46 - .48
No. 2, bgs lb. .31 - .34
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .41
Myrrh, cs lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
No. 2, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 3, cs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
powd., USP, bbls lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

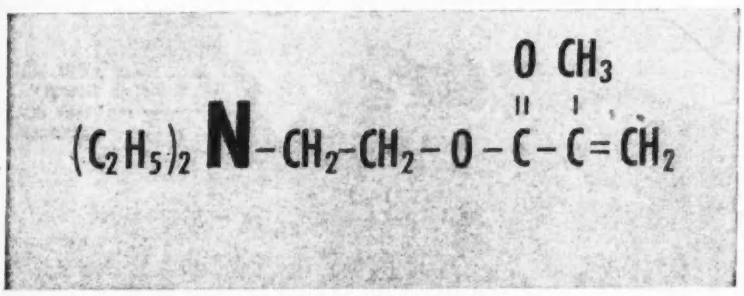
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.30 - 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. 70 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4 bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. 14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purified, 25 lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb lots lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb lots lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 300-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 6.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. 16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32¼
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

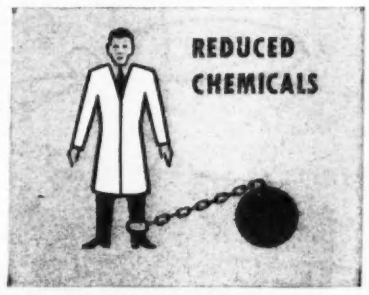
I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone cs lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70

CAN YOU PICK THE RIGHT ANSWERS IN THIS

30-Second Quiz on Intermediates?



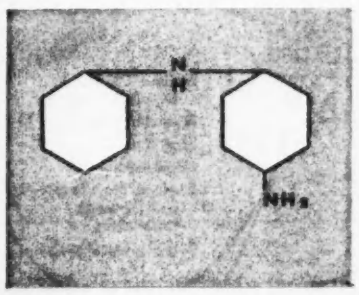


1. Above you see the formula for Du Pont 2-Diethylaminoethylmethacrylate. A real long fellow—a real useful one, too. Chemists are finding it very helpful as:

- ☐ **A.** Catalyst in petroleum refining
- ☐ **B.** Means of incorporating a basic site into a polymer
- ☐ **C.** A weed-killer ingredient

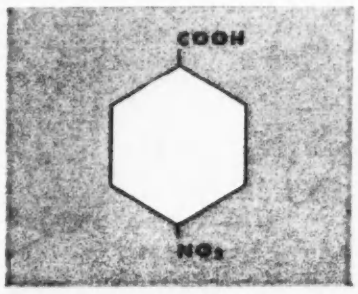
2. Is the problem of making your own reduced chemicals slowing you down? A sure way to free yourself is to:

- ☐ **A.** Leave them oxidized
- ☐ **B.** Devote still more time to the problem
- ☐ **C.** Consult Du Pont



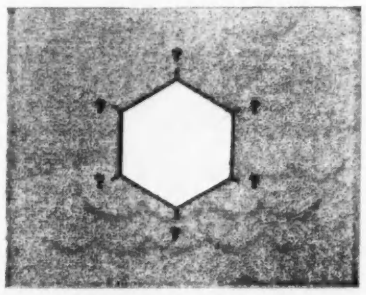
3. Du Pont p-Aminodiphenylamine is used for a number of important uses. Among them are:

- ☐ **A.** Building block for antioxidants
- ☐ **B.** Dispersion medium for colloids
- ☐ **C.** Promoter in polymerization of polyesters



4. Meet Du Pont p-Nitrobenzoic acid. You may have heard about its use in:

- ☐ **A.** Stabilizing polyvinyl chlorides
- ☐ **B.** Preparing local and topical anesthetics
- ☐ **C.** Emulsion stabilizing



5. Suppose you have an unusual intermediate in mind. Your first move should be:

- ☐ **A.** Write Du Pont
- ☐ **B.** Consult Du Pont
- ☐ **C.** Call Du Pont by phone

• If you have a problem with intermediates, be sure to contact Du Pont—manufacturer of the greatest variety of these chemicals offered by any company. Our resources are at your disposal in finding, or even in manufacturing, the intermediate for your own specific needs.

Now, let's check your score on the quiz. Here are the answers: 1-B; 2-C; 3-A; 4-B; and 5—just take your choice!

Du Pont offers a complete line of intermediates containing nitro, amino and sulfo groups. And our specialists are always ready to give you a hand in selection and application—just drop us a note and we'll gladly try to help: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	.95
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, comL grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	.65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.13	—

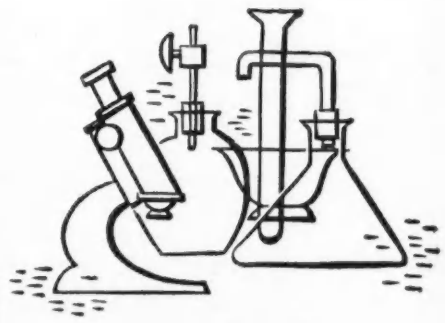
L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.13	.15½
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.13¾	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	.17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.			
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.26	.28
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1135	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.12	—
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11	—
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.26	.26½
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select., bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½	.33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis,	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
Lemon bioflavinoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	20.21	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.10	5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.50	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb	6.75	7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.95	6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	3.23
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.35	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	60.50	—
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis	ton.	52.00	52.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.45	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29¼	—
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works	lb.	.82	1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	—
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	—
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.50	12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80	.80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	.81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	—
Titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	.08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.			
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots, works	oz.	.37 50	.39 00
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½	—
solid No 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb	1.20	2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00	150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls	lb.	2.15	2.40
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment	lb.	2.80	2.90
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼	.26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
extra light, bgs., works	lb.	.29¼	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.35	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50	—
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton.	40.00	—

PHARMACEUTICALS



ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

ALLOY FOR NON-FERROUS METALS

Foote LITHIUM METAL

METAL SCAVENGER and DEGASSIFIER

Investigate the potentialities of lithium metal and its derivatives. Write for information.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Unpublished Applications

FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY
448 Eighteen W. Chelten Building, Philadelphia 44, Pa.
RESEARCH LABORATORIES: Berwyn, Pa.
PLANTS: Exton, Pa.; Kings Mountain, N.C.; Sunbright, Va.; Knoxville, Tenn.

Magnesium Bromide—Methylene Chloride

Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .56 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots .. lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works .. ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works .... ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton.106.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms .. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld .. lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms .. lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E .... ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ..... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works .. lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works .... lb. .62 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., carlots, works .. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs .. lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Methyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld .. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld .. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .52 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more .. lb. 4.93 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more .. lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask .. net-flask.261.00 -263.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area .. gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd .. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J .. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd .. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd ..... gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

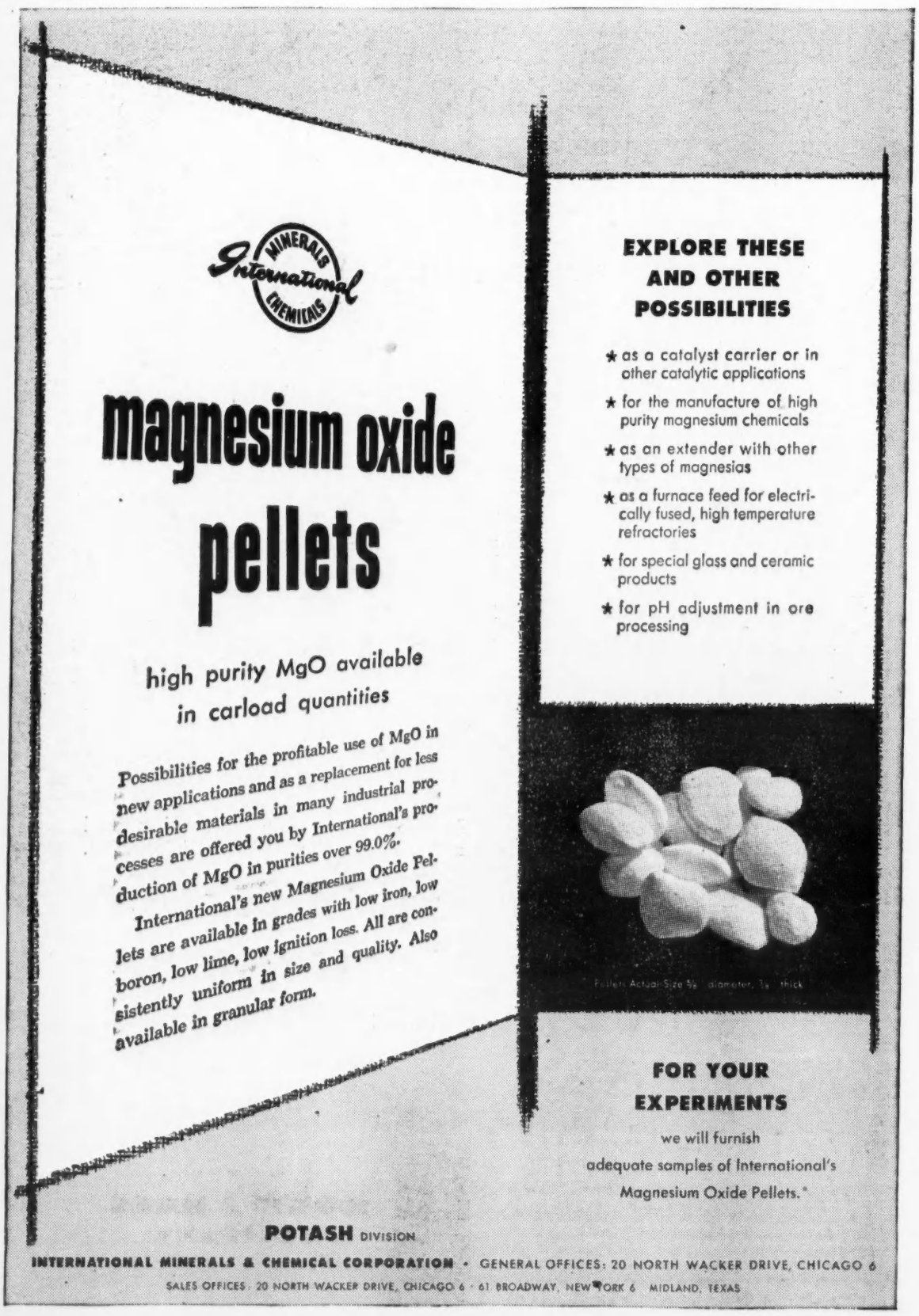
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld .. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld .. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E .. lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .. lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.). 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .. lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs .. lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis .. lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd .. lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works .. lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms .. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns .. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots ..... lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenylamine, dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works .. lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼- —


International MINERALS CHEMICALS
magnesium oxide pellets
high purity MgO available in carload quantities
Possibilities for the profitable use of MgO in new applications and as a replacement for less desirable materials in many industrial processes are offered you by International's production of MgO in purities over 99.0%.
International's new Magnesium Oxide Pellets are available in grades with low iron, low boron, low lime, low ignition loss. All are consistently uniform in size and quality. Also available in granular form.
EXPLORE THESE AND OTHER POSSIBILITIES
★ as a catalyst carrier or in other catalytic applications
★ for the manufacture of high purity magnesium chemicals
★ as an extender with other types of magnesias
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★ for special glass and ceramic products
★ for pH adjustment in ore processing
Pellets Actual Size ⅝" diameter, ⅜" thick
FOR YOUR EXPERIMENTS
we will furnish adequate samples of International's Magnesium Oxide Pellets.
POTASH DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION • GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6
SALES OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6 • 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6 MIDLAND, TEXAS

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m p., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh ctns. works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide pure dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 64.00 -65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

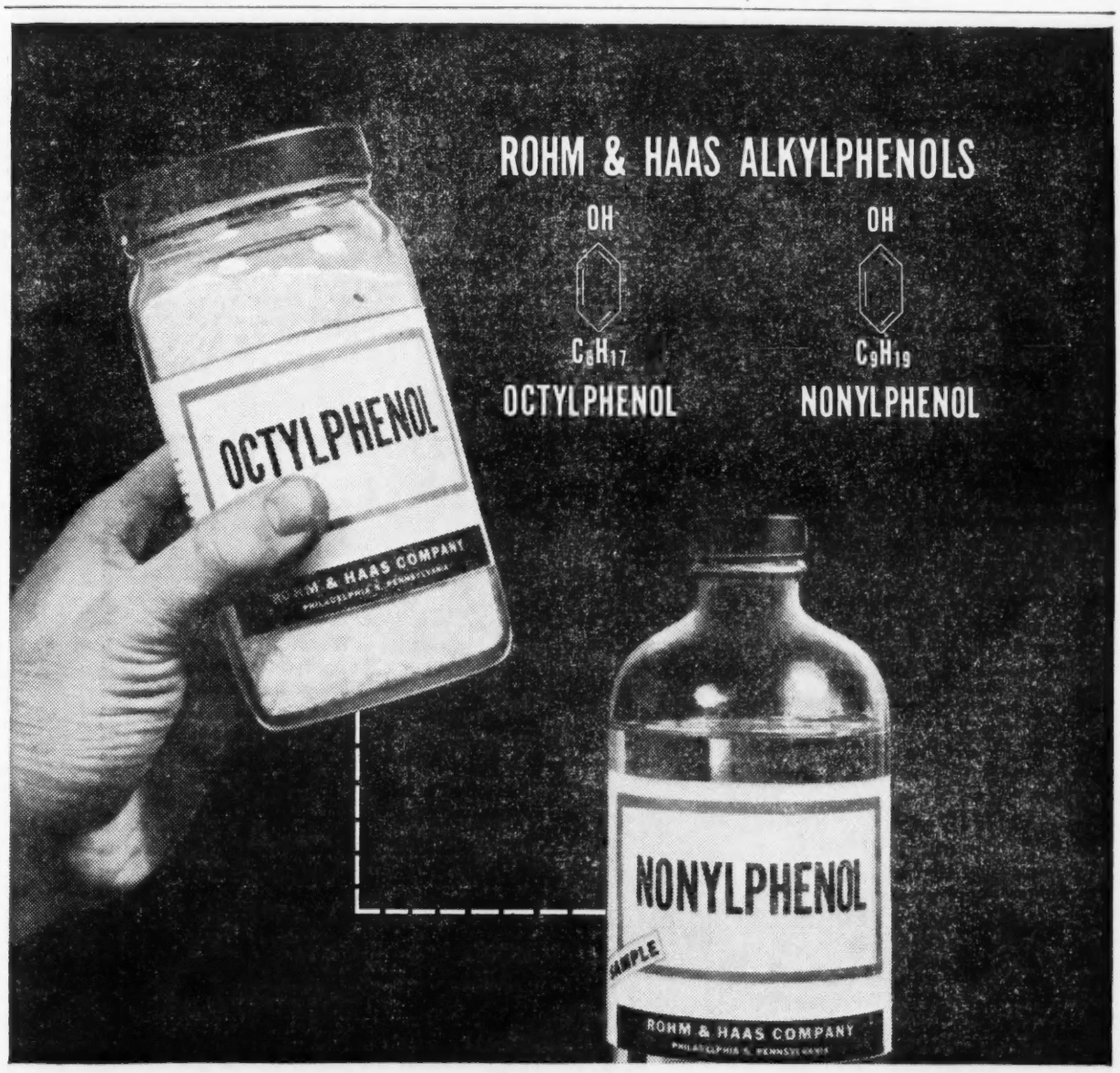
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb. 75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37% N. tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 47.50 - —
40 8% N, tanks, same basis ton. 52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .50 - .51
l.c.l. lb. .50 - .53
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, cone., nots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .65 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .67 - —
Nux vomica, bis lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 .17

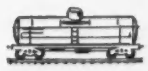
O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —



ROHM & HAAS ALKYLPHENOLS

Low Cost Intermediates



Here are just a few ideas on how Rohm & Haas octylphenol and nonylphenol can help you build products and properties economically. • They react with aldehydes to yield phenolic resins. • When used with other phenols, even small quantities make phenolic resins more water resistant, more soluble in oil, and better in electrical properties. • Octylphenol stabilizes ethylcellulose against deterioration by ultraviolet light.

These alkylphenols are also logical intermediates in making non-ionic wetting agents and emulsifiers, detergent oil-additives, fungicides, rubber chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals. They're available in tank cars and carloads. Write Department SP today for more information.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde) nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —

Oil, bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.35.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. lb. .2560- —
tanks lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18½- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works, lb. .13½- .14½
75%, dms., works lb. .17½- .18½

Oil, cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .95 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11½- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., lb. .20½- .21½
deodorized, tax incl., dms. lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .12 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .20¾- .21
tanks lb. .1834- —
Costus, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .14½- —
Valley lb. .14½- —
Texas lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .19¾- —
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).

Oil, dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .65 - —
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms lb. .1350- .1400
tanks lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .14 — —
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 — —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.12.75 -15.00
Bourbon, cns lb.13.50 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼- .20¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock, cns. lb 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb.50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - —
West Indian, cs lb. 3.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1730- —
l.c.l. lb. .1830- .1880
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1400- —
New York lb. .1530- —
tankwagon New York lb. .1570- .1580
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf. lb. .08½- .08¾
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .17 - .17½
syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.450.00 - —
Spanish, bots lb.32.50 -75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .17 - .17½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.60 - 3.75
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1600- .1700
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.25 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15 - —
refd., dms. lb. .20¾- .21¼
tanks lb. .18 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 5.75 - —
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.65 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .20 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16⅞- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.13.35 -14.25
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms. lb. .49 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.27.50 -31.00

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc., 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .13¼- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .18 - .18⅜
tanks lb. .16 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .17½- .17⅞
tanks lb. .15½- —
salad, dms. lb. .1826- —
tanks lb. .1626- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1625
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 2 75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns lb 4.25 9 50
Southern cns lb 2 50 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tank, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb .06½- .06¾
l.c.l. works lb .06¾- .07⅛
tanks, works lb 05¼- 05⅝
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb 2.00 2 80
Tansy, dms lb. 7 50 8 40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb. 046 —
rectified NF drms, incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 —
ex whse, N Y C gal. 1.15 —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. gal. 1.02 —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white cns lb 1.93 4 00
tech. white, cns lb 40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .26¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .24⅜- —
domestic mills lb. .23¼ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF cns. dms. lb 28 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.12.50 -15.75
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.80 -11.75
Java cns lb.18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms gal.11.20 - —
White, mineral, (tech., 50-65 vis., non ret dms c.l., t.o.b. N. Y gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
85 90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. lb 5.00 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.17.00 -30 00
extra bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .13½- .14
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns oz.21.65 -21 90
powd USP cns oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33⅓

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

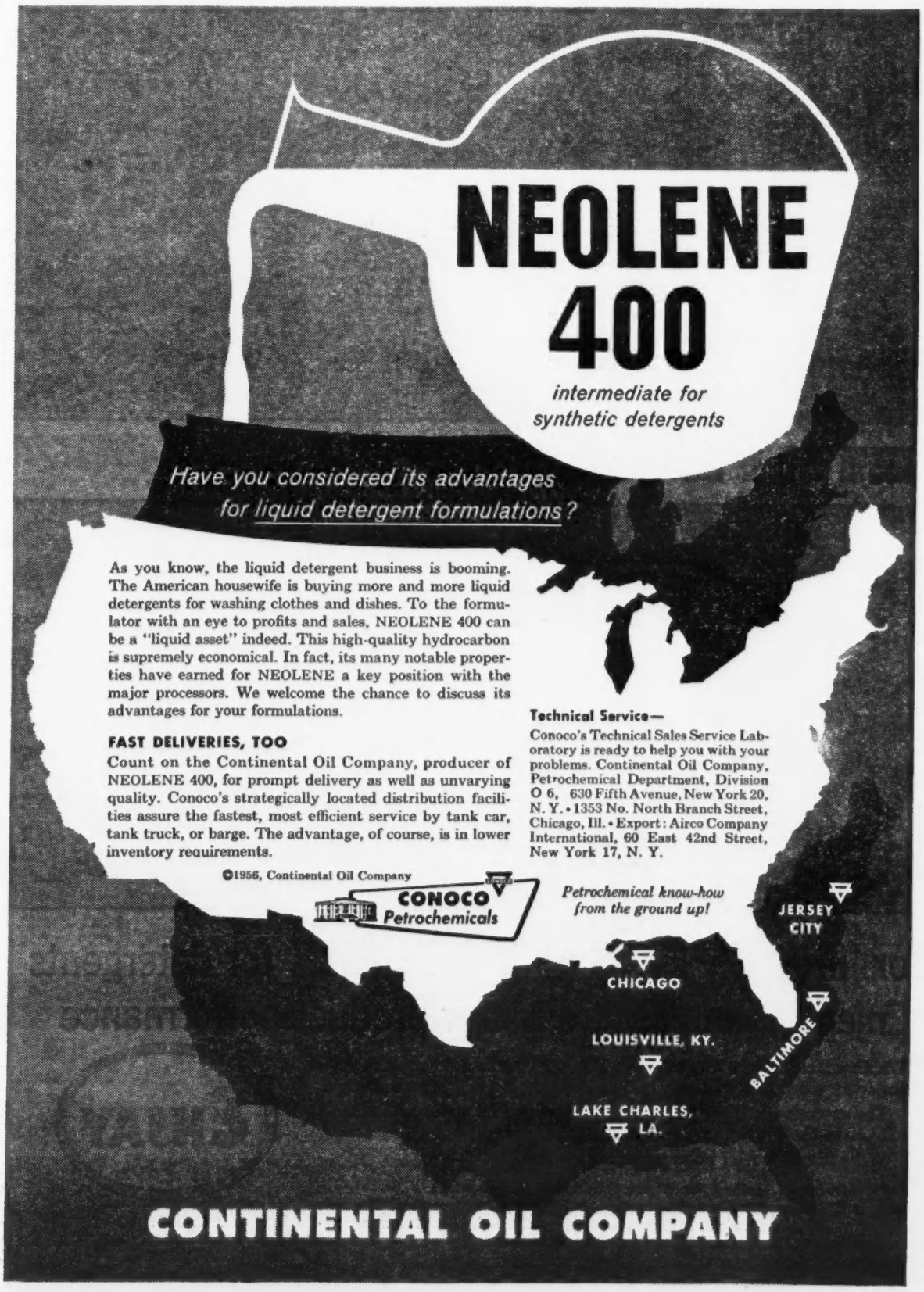
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35

Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
aniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0750- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0903- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroanfline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.55.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .31 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .33 - .33½
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅛- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .03⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅛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Petrolatum, USP—Piperdine

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅝-	.08¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛-	.10⅛
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅞-	.07
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼-	.10⅜
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06⅜-	.06⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾-	.08¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	.06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	.08⅛
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	.06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles.	gal.	.169 -	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19 -	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.164 -	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.279 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22 -	—
Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.185 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.195 -	—
Providence	gal.		

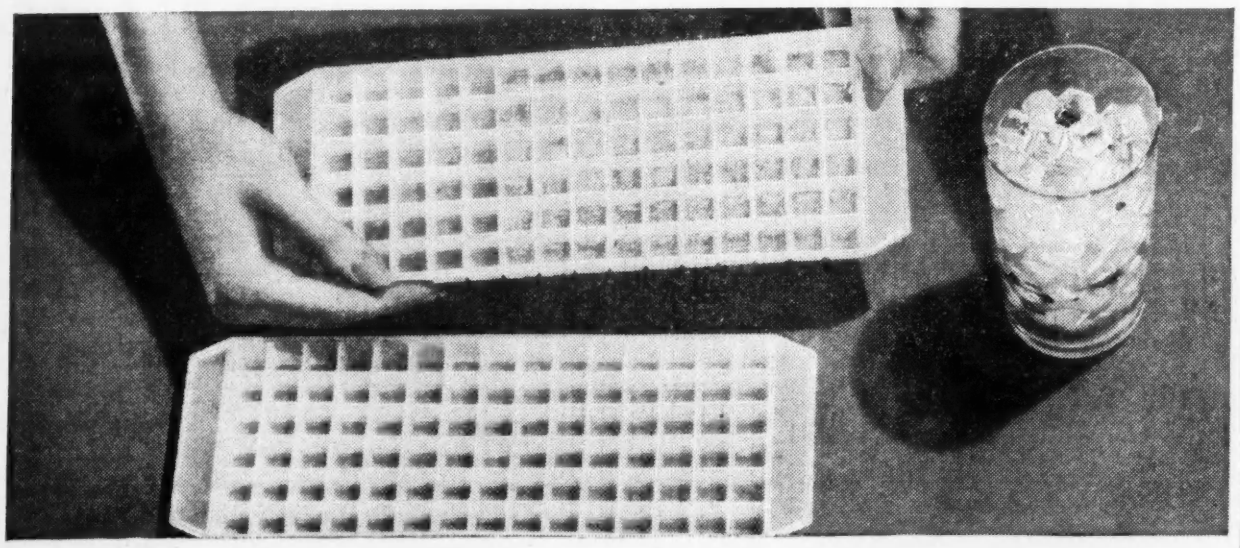
Petroleum, mineral spirits, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal	gal.	.245 -	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24 -	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625-	—
dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.33½-	—
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd	gal.	.36 -	—
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.169 -	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.175 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.174 -	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.175 -	—
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.18 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23 -	—
Newark	gal.	.195 -	—
New York	gal.	.195 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.20 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—

Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.245 -	—
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.26 -	—
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29 -	—
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston	gal.	.215 -	—
273°-361°F b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.29 -	—
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.25 -	—
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J.	gal.	.29 -	—
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City	gal.	.33 -	—
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.35 -	—
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33 -	—
324°-349°F, 37°C. m.a.p., Houston	gal.	.33 -	—
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J	gal.	.27 -	—
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston	gal.	.33 -	—
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J.	gal.	.39 -	—
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.425 -	—
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J	gal.	.33 -	—
rubber tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18 -	—
Group 3	gal.	12875-	—

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15 -	—
Boston	gal.	.19 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22 -	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.194 -	—
Newark	gal.	.18 -	—
New York	gal.	.18 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18 -	—
sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93 -	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb lots	lb	3.50 -	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots	lb	3.50 -	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	.16
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	.17½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	.15½
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	.17½
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 -	.18
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.39 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol.)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb	27.00	-37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60 -	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00 -	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½-	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.95 -	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works	lb.	1.42 -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76 -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.30 -	—
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works.	lb	1.75 -	—
purif., bots., works	lb	5.17 -	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.10 -	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42 -	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	.37
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½-	.41½
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40 -	—
C.P., bots., works	lb.	17.75 -	—
tech., fib. drums., works	lb.	10.45 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under Dr. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	45.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long-ton.	4.81	4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.21	5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.87 -	—
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.87 -	—
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.87 -	—

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.44 -	.45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	.20⅛
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 -	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.16½-	—
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29 -	—
export, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65 -	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00 -	—
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43 -	.43⅛
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415 -	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.33 -	—
g-Picoline 98%, dms., works	lb.	2.00 -	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.72 -	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	—
Pink root, bls.	lb	3.00	3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo		8.00	8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70



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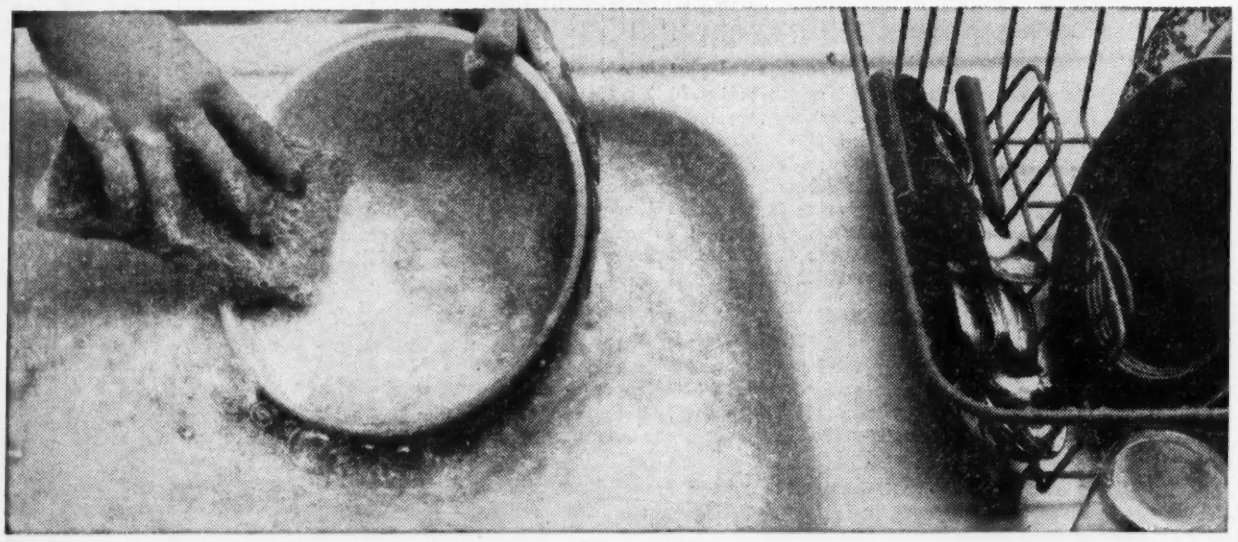

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Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E...lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..... lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works...lb. .02½- .03
Linseed, dms..... lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works..... oz.103.00 -105.00
Pleurisy root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .17 - —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .21½- —
Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .20½- —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c higher
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .39 - .42
imp. kgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... ton.31.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs..... lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms..... lb. .41 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms..... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
59-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward .... ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works..... lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works..... lb. .20 - —
bbls., works..... lb. .16½- .18
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works .....100-lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works..100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works ....100-lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works..... lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E ....lb. .682 - .748
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.... lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .41 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works ib. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½ .55

Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 . gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor ..... gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd., on same basis
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms. works gal 41.75 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms. works lb.10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb 10.00 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2° non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —

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Kauri-Butanol Value...27

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY
Distillation Range
IBP...375°F. EP...465°F.
Kauri-Butanol Value...25

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Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 2.00 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Red, lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls m 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, unp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .93 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat lb. .16¾- —
hulled lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .17½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .26½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .44 - .45
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —

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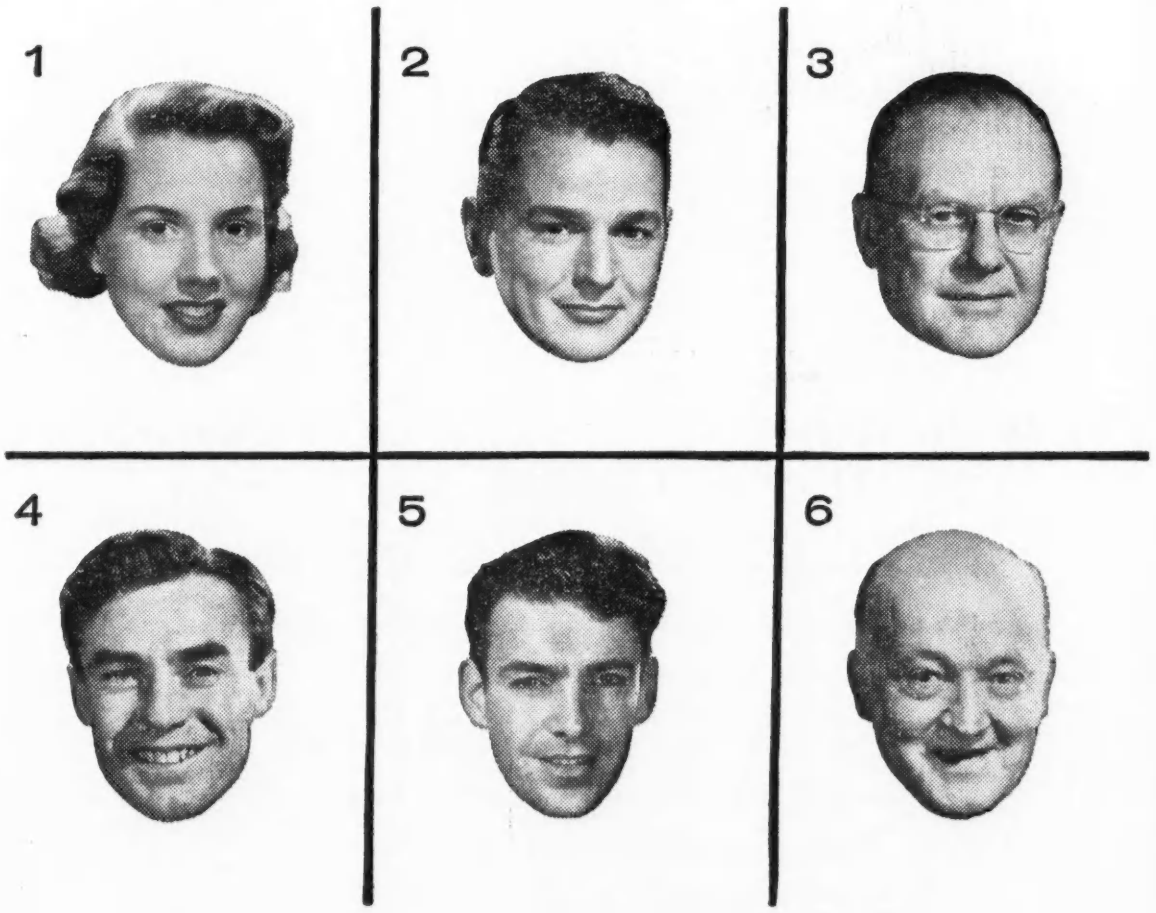
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works..lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .90¾ • —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .84½ • —
1,000-oz. lots ..oz. .84½ • —
500-oz. lots ..oz. .84⅝ • —
100-oz. lots ..oz. .84⅞ • —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .60 • —
1,000-oz. lots ..oz. .61½ • —
500-oz. lots ..oz. .61¾ • —
250-oz. lots..oz. .62¼ • —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 • —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 • —
Soapbark, whole, bls..lb. .38 • .40
crushed, bls., bbls..lb. .45 • —
powd., bbls..lb. .45 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.90 • 4.67
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.55 • 4.22
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.85 • 4.62
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 • 5.62
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.60 • —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 • —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 • 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon-type, sellers tanks,' works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.30 • —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.30 • —
smaller lots, works..100 lbs. 2.60 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13 • —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .13¾ • —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15½ • —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .87 • 1.30
refd., bbls., works..lb. .83 • —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.25 • —
smaller lots..lb. 2.35 • 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 2.70 • —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .29½ • —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½ • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13¾ • .14¼
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works..lb. .12¼ • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 • .14½
soln., dms., works..gal. .59 • .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.12.00 • —
10-kilo lots..kilo.12.35 • —
5-kilo lots..kilo.12.75 • —
1-kilo lots..kilo.13.00 • —
bots., 500-gram lots..kilo.13.50 • —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more..lb. .39 • —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more..lb. .46 • —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.55 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼ • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12¾ • .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .18½ • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1890 • —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equaid..100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 • 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 • —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works..lb. .38 • —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10½ • .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs..lb. .05 • .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 • —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 • —
smaller lots, works..lb. .70 • .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .28 • —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾ • .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms..lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., dms..lb. .26½ • .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms..lb. .29½ • .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .85 • 1.10
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 • —
over 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .188 • —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .198 • —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15¾ • —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .18¾ • —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ • —
smaller lots..lb. .14 • —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1390 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1430 • —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..lb. 8.50 • —
Gluconate, refd., dms..lb. .80 • .83
tech, dms..lb. .35 • —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l..lb. 1.20 • —
Hydride, dms., works..lb. 1.80 • 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22½ • —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots..lb. .18½ • .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less..lb. .95 • .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium sulfate), pea crystals, bgs. ..100-lbs. 4.50 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 • 4.75
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.05
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 • 6.90
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 • —
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms..lb. 2.55 • 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works..lb. .21½ • —
60% cbys., dms., works..lb. .26½ • —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works.lb. .16½ • —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .18½ • —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.85.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.135.50 • 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works..ton.204.00 • —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .17 • .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 • .195
tanks, works..lb. .16 • —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.70 • 7.65
dms., c.l..100 lbs. 5.85 • —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 6.20 • 8.10

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 • 6.50
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.10 • 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .88 • —
cryst., dms., works..lb. .69 • .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls..lb. .70 • —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works..ton.43.50 • —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.51.25 • —
bulk c.l., same basis..ton.47.75 • —
USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½ • —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.30 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.65 • 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.40 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 • 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 • —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26½ • .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26½ • .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25½ • .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .173 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .178 • —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860 • —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1910 • .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 • .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.65 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 • —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 • .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.10 • 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.20 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.60 • 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.65 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.05 • 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.80 • 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).



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But, Solvay service doesn't end with the sale. To many customers Solvay's Technical Service is the big plus value. This department stands ready to help you with process or product problems by supplying services not ordinarily available—at no extra cost.

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Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Caustic Potash • Chloroform
Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Soda • Methyl Chloride
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Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide

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Sodium pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98°, Kan. Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .548 - .602
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton. 64.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .878 - 1.147
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .77 - .78
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .935 - .955
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- Nom.
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¾- .10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.70 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .70 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0355- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90

BO-DEE® MINERAL STABLE VITAMIN D_3

WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Approved for VITAMIN D upon periodic tests

Product of N. V. Philips-Roxane, The Netherlands

VITAMIN D_3 POTENCY OF BO-DEE UNDIMINISHED FOR PERIODS IN EXCESS OF 12 MONTHS

In tests conducted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation—12 month tests at 30 day intervals—showed no loss of potency of Bo-Dee Mineral Stable Vitamin D_3 when mixed with the following minerals:

GROUND LIMESTONE	FERROUS SULFATE
STEAMED BONE MEAL	COPPER SULPHATE
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	MANGANESE SULPHATE
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	COBALT SULPHATE

TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THESE RESULTS HAVE NEVER BEEN DUPLICATED

Other Bowman D Products

Pure D_3 Crystalline • Water Miscible D_2 and D_3 in powder form or liquid
Calciferol • D_2 and D_3 in oil

CHARLES BOWMAN & COMPANY

220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.
130 Central Avenue, Holland, Mich.
170 East California Street, Pasadena 1, Calif.

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.30 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 • —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.65 • —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 • —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports..long-ton 28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long-ton 28.00 • —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 • —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 • —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 • —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 • —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 • —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.65 • —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
bbls. mines .....100 lbs. 4.30 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Bichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04 • —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 • —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd, lb. .30 • —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .04 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock..ton 132.00 • —
ground, bgs., ex-dock...ton 127.00 • —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 • .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 • .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 • —

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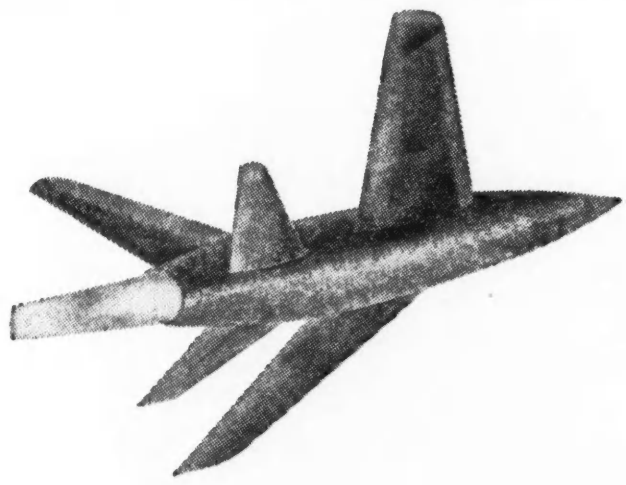
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.24 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton 19.40 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton 37.00 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton 28.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton 31.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton 34.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton 38.00 • —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton 20.00 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .06⅞- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07 • —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s...lb. .08⅝- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .06½- —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 4.25 • —
Chicago, bulk..unit-ton. 5.25 • —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .08½- .10
Siamese, med., bgs., ex whse. lb. .06¼- .06¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 • .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 • .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 • .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 • .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 • .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 • —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E..lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms.....lb. .41 • .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 • .75
prime, dms.....lb. .55 • .70
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram .70 • —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald..lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.25 • —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.00 • —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.30 • —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms..kilo. 60.00 • —
ampule grade.....kilo. 62.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 62.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 • —
less tons lots.....lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).

Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fg. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works..lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .19 • .22½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09 • —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 • 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. .....lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .95 • —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton 120.00 • —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 • —
5-ton lots .....ton 142.50 • —
ton lots .....ton 147.50 • —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium hydride, cns., works...lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. .....kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate .....kilo. 136.00 • —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate.....kilo. 185.00 • —
Acid succinate .....kilo. 165.00 • —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, 100% basis, kgs..lb. 1.35 • —
dry, 100% basis, kgs.....lb. 1.40 • —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis. lb. 1.35 • —
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works..lb. .70 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .60 • .61

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .32 • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist .....gal. .32 • —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .32 • —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .32 • —
Middletown, Ohio...gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia dist .....gal. .32 • —
Pittsburgh dist .....gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .32 • —
Terre Haute, Ind ....gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .32 • —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y..gal. .35 • —
Bayonne, N. J .....gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 • —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex .....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 • —
Providence R. I.....gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .25 • —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .97 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 • —
powd., fib. dms., same basis....lb. 1.00 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .27 • —



You can't make Titanium without Titanium TET!

And you can say much the same for Boron, Silicon and Zirconium . . . you must have the chlorides!

Stauffer *has* **METALLIC CHLORIDES** in tremendous quantities . . . has produced them for many years.

You can have them in truck or carload quantities to meet your delivery schedules.

Stauffer's unparalleled experience with fluidized bed techniques and other modern manufacturing processes is a major influence on . . .

available quantity
increasing purity
decreasing cost

. . . of these necessary **METALLIC CHLORIDES.*** Send us your specifications. If we know them, we can meet them.

*B - Si - Ti - Zr

Boron Trichloride — Silicon Tetrachloride — Titanium Tetrachloride — Zirconium Tetrachloride

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Stauffer means service

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l. works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., drvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same baris lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd, E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E. ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton.152.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.58.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works (c. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.25 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,300,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_{12} complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.243.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08¾
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .67 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refd., bgs lb. .76 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .72 - .74
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 Nom.
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 - .90

Vinyl Acetate Monomer

The new Calvert City monomer plant went into production smoothly and is now fully on stream.

Drum and tank car quantities are available for immediate shipment from Calvert City, Kentucky.

Drum and tank truck shipments are made from Paulsboro, New Jersey, to the northeastern states.

Call or write for details – ask for our new technical bulletin.

AT THE FRONTIERS OF PROGRESS YOU'LL FIND...

AIRCO

AIR REDUCTION CHEMICAL COMPANY

A division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated
150 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Wax, carnauba, North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
tech, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penertation 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13½- .14½
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
130°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18 - —
black ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- —
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .19½- —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .35½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs lb No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .93 - .95
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Wax, sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67½- .72½
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 29 50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56 00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27 00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
36°-38°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or l.c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½- —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.05 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 M, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 - 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
New York lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Nitrate, tech., crvst., bbls., works, lb. .20 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms, lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms, frt alld lb. .20 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13½- .14
Stearate tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP gran dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2550- —
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

—Continued on page 59

For the 1st time!

META-XYLENE in commercial production

Have you considered the opportunities xylene isomer intermediates offer you for new or improved products? Or, perhaps a xylene isomer will provide you a better, more economical raw material as an alternative route in your present production.

Oronite was the pioneer and is today the leading producer of xylene isomers—the only source offering all three xylene isomers (meta, para, ortho) in commercial quantities. Inquiries are invited; trial quantities available. Contact the Oronite office nearest you for further information.

and

Oronite is your only commercial source for all 3 xylene isomers!

Typical tests of current production

		TYPICAL TESTS
META-XYLENE	Meta-Xylene, % (wt.)	95.1
	Boiling Range, °C (start to dry)	1.0
	Specific Gravity, 60°/60°F	0.869
	Color, Saybolt	+30
	Sulfur Compounds, as H_2S or SO_2	None
	Paraffins, %	0
PARA-XYLENE	Para-Xylene, % (wt.)	95.4
	Boiling Range, °C (start to dry)	1.0
	Specific Gravity, 60°/60°F	0.865
	Color, Saybolt	+30
	Sulfur Compounds, as H_2S or SO_2	None
	Paraffins, %	0.20
ORTHO-XYLENE	Ortho-Xylene, % (wt.)	86.3
	Boiling Range, °C (start to dry)	1.2
	Specific Gravity, 60°/60°F	0.875
	Color, Saybolt	+21
	Sulfur Compounds, as H_2S or SO_2	None
	Paraffins, %	8.0

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Volume 169 **June 18, 1956** **No. 25**

Plastics Are Promising

A short time ago, the chemical industry of this country was quite reliably advised that it had special opportunities for expansion in areas of fuels, lubricants, and plastics. The National Plastics Exposition last week provided equally reliable and convincing evidence that plastics offer the industry innumerable opportunities over an almost limitless expanse. The role of the chemical industry in that demonstration was unexpectedly outstanding. The inadequately appreciated fact that plastic materials are chemical products was made quite clear.

Plastic materials are going usefully and successfully into all areas of production. They are replacing woods, metals, glass (man's first thermoplastic), rubber, leather, textiles, paper, and many other long and widely used materials on every hand. They are teaming up with some of those others to make something better. They are finding and holding a primary place in all areas of human endeavor, from architecture to yachting. They are now made resistant to high temperatures and to low temperatures, to corrosion and to erosion. Their markets are everywhere. And that is why the chemical industry is faced with the necessity of helping the fabricators of plastic products to get properly acquainted with the needs and desires of consumers, and satisfactorily to meet them. The problem is chemical in but small part. Its physical or mechanical aspects are of but little more conceren. The big, real need for understanding and solution lies in its social phases.

Evidence of that fact is to be met in many places. For example—plastic packaging is well established. Plastic packages are attractive and protective. But, plastic wrappings are to more than a slight extent unsatisfactory to the ultimate handler because they are not easy to open satisfactorily and they cannot readily be reclosed for further service. A practical market research—not some of the pseudoscientific stuff that passes as such—is needed to get a definitely informative line on what the housewife thinks about many kinds of plastic packaging and why.

Something else to be looked into in the packaging area is presented by the news that African growers of citrus fruits are experimenting with the use of plastic coverings to preserve the freshness of their products. In that connection there is something to think about in the fact that further imports of fresh USA citrus fruits into Great Britain—paid for with mutual security dollars—are currently being licensed.

Somewhere in the plastics packaging area there is something related to the recently proposed recommendations of the Office of Technical Services with detailed specifications for various types and sizes of glass bottles. There are many channels of approach to the development of necessary and desirable coordination of packaging with production, distribution—and consumption.

A model of a plastic "house of tomorrow" was shown by a chemical manufacturer at the plastics exposition. The future of plastics in building construction and decoration is as big as anyone cares to imagine. There is a particularly interesting invitation to thinking in that connection in the new trend toward a return to the practices of the cave-man in providing shelter. Underground construction is reported to have made a deal of progress in Sweden. Closer to home is the news that a manufacturer of machinery has acquired a "limestone mountain" in Alabama with the intention of having it tunneled for the installation of production facilities, bypassing the need for construction materials, avoiding deterioration through weathering, and substantially reducing the cost of maintaining satisfactory conditions of temperature and ventilation.

There is something also to be said about the much-discussed protection of industrial operations in times of airborne bombing by way of underground facilities. Limestone mountains, not being especially prevalent in appropriate sizes, should presently be commanding quite imposing values. The plastics folks might find it profitable to do some looking up of what could be done with plastic linings to make abandoned mines and similar burrows serviceable for the housing of industrial enterprises. There should, in fact, be no great difficulty in constructing a plastics building in almost any underground location.

An Economic Battleground

No official or other reliably informative data are available on what has been done along the lines laid down some months ago as the result of a study by advisers of the Department of Commerce on the commercial value of trade fairs in other countries. Insofar as can be guessed, there has been no movement in the direction of what is being done by other countries to hold special American fairs in promising or desirable markets abroad. There has long, but not widely, been some participation by American business in international fairs in other countries. It has not been listed among the participants in recent others which should have had a particular attraction.

No information has been given out with reference to the extent to which this country has taken up or is going to take up an opportunity to spread the USA idea and USA trade among the transitory peoples of North Africa. There have been trade fairs in Morocco and Algeria in the past two months. A still bigger phase of the opportunity is presented in the fact that there will be a trade fair in Tunisia in October. In connection with the three fairs there was set up a licensing program under which foreign exhibitors are entitled to apply for import licenses on the basis of a certain allowance per square-meter of exhibit space occupied.

There is much reason for American business to cultivate better acquaintance and better relations with the people of Tunisia because that country is still so newly reorganized that its associations in world affairs are far short of definite determination. Naturally, its acquaintance and association are being ardently cultivated by members of the Soviet group politically as well as commercially. The economic war can have a very favorable setting there.

The steadily growing Soviet world trade, especially in chemicals, is not wholly the result of dumping. It is, in fact, more largely developed by means of swapping pacts. Czechoslovakia, for example, has recently completed pacts involving its chemicals with Holland, Greece, and West Germany. It is looking intently and anxiously—and with still greater hopes—for chances to do likewise along the African side of the Mediterranean.

The countries in that region need assistance variously. They should get a large measure of it from the United States. They do not want that assistance to be political or directly financial. They want it to be commercial. That, of course, implies—yes, demands—a two-way relationship, something that the Soviet missionaries long have recognized and realistically evaluated. They have also accepted it — in the manner and to the extent characteristic of all their dealings in the long run. If the USA idea and USA trade are to get anywhere among the peoples of North Africa, or other small groups, there must be similar dealing—wholly on the level, of course—on the part of this country's business. The opportunity is there. Governmental financial aid, paid for indirectly by business, is not the way to make the best of what it offers.

Birthday Party for FDC Law

The program for the meeting to be held June 27 in Washington to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration in this country of federal statutory regulation of business in foods, drugs, and cosmetics is an elaborate and an illustrious one. In what degree it will be effectively informative in the direction of public recognition of the benefits of such regulation remains to be seen. As published, it makes no provision for a contribution that would be very useful—something in the nature of an oldtime "experience meeting," participated in by representatives of the three trades, especially some whose experiences run back more than half a century and who, consequently, are in a position to relate—without recourse to sensational disinterment—the much good that the regulation has done by way of their practices for the public.

Of course, it may be—it easily could be—that the executives from the food, drug, and cosmetic industries who are scheduled to speak during the meeting will talk along such lines, at least as far back as their individual experiences go. But, obviously, a better picture would be presented if everybody who had something pertinent or relevant to say could and would get up and say it—a procedure which can and does make any discussion of anything serve its purpose most effectively—if properly conducted.

There may be opportunities in the commemorative proceedings for participatory contributions from the floor. It is earnestly to be desired that there be in the gathering a goodly number of persons able and willing thus to participate. It is earnestly to be desired that the three trades affected by the regulation be adequately represented numerically and influentially in the gathering. The information which they can get from what is contributed to the discussion, even within the limits of the published schedule, in the way of governmental, industrial, professional, and general views will provide more than a little stimulation for variously constructive thinking and doing. The most useful and desirable effects of statutory regulation of business in any respect are not those of administrative application after the fact; they are those of inspirational deterring before the fact. That is what most deserves consideration and commemoration in connection with the food, drug, and cosmetic law, whatever may be the popular concept of its effectiveness through compulsion.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Capital Expenditure Plans Reported Unaffected Despite Current Spottiness in Business Picture.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Latest official government reports fail to show that the "spotty" business picture has caused the chemicals and related products industry to slow down its overall plans of greatly increased capital expenditures this year. If anything, spending for new plants and equipment might even exceed the earlier forecast of a 40 percent increase over last year.

While there was a sharp reduction in the industry's capital expenditures during the first quarter below what had been previously expected, the reports indicate that the industry plans to more than make up for this loss in the second quarter and will spend considerably more in the third quarter.

Against the $310 million proposed to be spent in the first quarter which was forecast by the Commerce department and Securities and Exchange Commission three months ago, it is now shown that the industry revised this figure down to $283 million.

But for the second quarter, it is planned to spend $369 million as compared with the earlier forecast of $340 million. Third quarter capital spending is scheduled at the rate of $382 million.

The situation in the chemicals and related products industry is generally reflected in other industries. Businessmen generally are holding to the record-breaking 1956 programs reported three months ago.

Planes vs. Insects

The Department of Agriculture is getting some expert help from the Civil Aeronautics Administration in this year's battle against insects. The expert is Gale Hanson, aviation specialist, who has been assigned to the department for two months to aid in a massive air assault on insect infestations in New England and the midwest.

Aircraft will spray more than a million acres in New York, Massachusetts, and lower Vermont and New Hampshire to halt the spread of the gypsy moth. Crop-devouring Mormon crickets and grasshoppers will be the target on 1,600,000 acres in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

National Library of Medicine

The Illinois congressmen are campaigning to have the proposed National Library of Medicine located in Chicago. Eight Illinois members have each introduced bills which are identical with S. 3430 in the senate, except for a provision for the location of the library in Chicago.

S. 3430, which is being sponsored in the senate by Senators Lister Hill of Alabama and John Kennedy of Massachusetts, is to correct a situation of which congress and the people are generally unaware but which, so long as it continues, can at any moment result in the destruction of the greatest collection of medical literature in the entire world—the Armed Forces Medical Library.

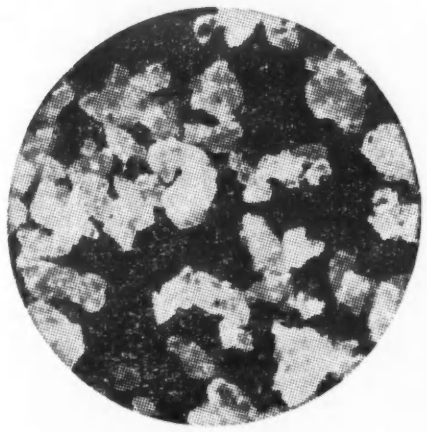
This valuable collection totaling over 650,000 bound volumes built up over a period of 120 years, is presently housed in a building that has been condemned for thirty years. The bill is to construct a building fit to house this collection in the nation's capital. It is to be taken up in the senate for passage soon.

TVA Fertilizer Squabble

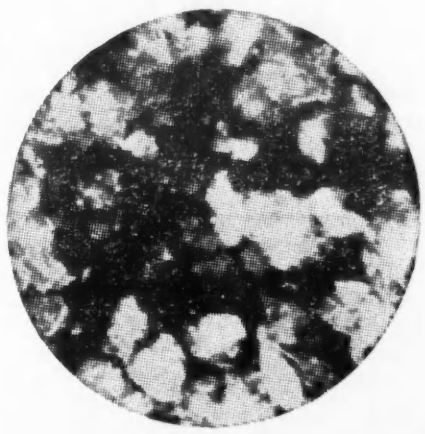
The US Chamber of Commerce is trying to revive interest in congress in the recommendations of the Hoover commission that the Tennessee Valley Authority get out of the fertilizer business.

It will be recalled that about a year ago the commission recommended that TVA discontinue all chemical research and turn its fertilizer research facilities over to the Department of Agriculture.

The business organization can see no reason "why TVA should continue to manufacture and sell phosphate and nitrogen fertilizers in competition with private enterprise." If the agency can't be gotten out of the fertilizer business, it adds, then the least congress should do is require TVA to sell chemical fertilizers at prices which include all costs, including all taxes.



Vitamin A Acetate



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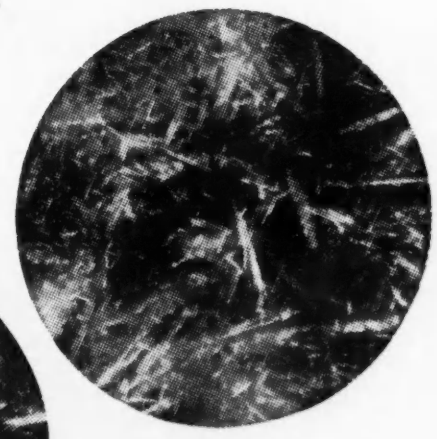

2-cis-Vitamin A

and some we just study

These forms of vitamin A we have made, not for money but for curiosity. All we have made of them has been used up in various experiments. However, if some chemist wants some, we will happily send him a collection of six reprints from the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. From the papers he ought to be able to figure out how to twist vitamin A for himself into these odd geometrical isomers.

Frankly, we did not know in advance how valuable something like 2,6-di-cis-vitamin A would be. The main reason we made it was that as long as we want to be leaders in research and production of vitamin A, we couldn't very well afford not to, once the idea occurred to us.

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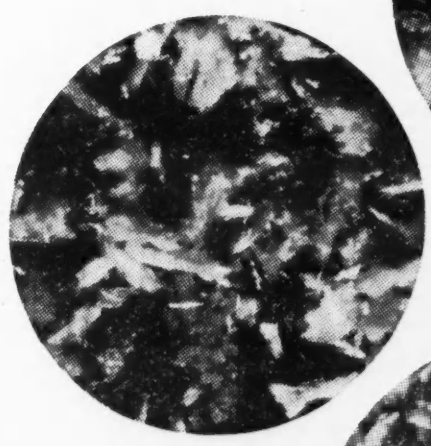
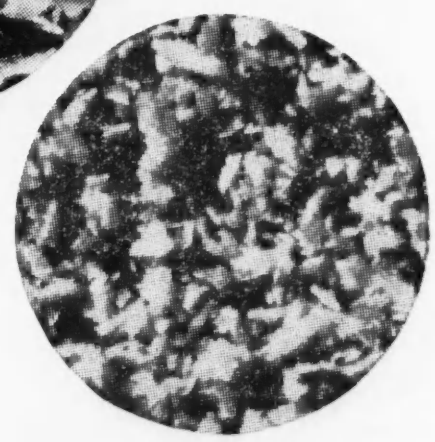


6-cis-Vitamin A



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All illustrations are 15× photomicrographs of crystals of the various vitamin A esters and isomers.

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Heavy Chemicals

While the majority of heavy chemicals is expected to hold unchanged during the third quarter, there were evidences here and there of unsettled conditions in the market last week. There was strong upward pressure placed on the barium chemicals as a result of cumulative increases in barytes. Potassium chlorate pricing was being studied as a result of a boost in industrial potassium chloride, as well as other increments over the past several years.

The copper market continued weak at current prices, and lack of interest prevailed. The same was said for copper sulfate, as buyers in this normally strong period of seasonal agricultural interest were buying material only as needed due to the possibility that prices could weaken with the copper market.

Friday, a producer announced a boost in the price of barium hydrate. As the third quarter contract deadline neared, it looked as though other barium chemicals would hold unchanged.

Sales of chemicals during May were variously reported as record or near-record. Several commodities remained tight, notably among nonferrous metals. Anhydrous borax and silcofluorides were also short.

Chlorine and alkali supplies were believed more plentiful than earlier. Supplies of mineral acids were loose or tight, depending on location. Saltcake stocks, while still on the rise, were being chewed into by lofty paper production.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 9 at 101.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.3 percent for the previous week and 99.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Continuing large scale production of vinyl chloride, neoprene and other organic chemicals combined with high steel output made for active demand in several sections of the country.

Production facilities were reported running at or near capacity in some areas in order to keep up with incoming orders. This was not the case in parts of the south and southwest, where byproduct output of muriatic acid is unusually heavy owing to the large concentration of producers of chlorinated organics.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Withdrawals against contract continued in good volume. Demand remained active for use in stainless steel, and fluorinated refrigerants and propellents.

Acid, Nitric—Business activity was held at a high level, although some slackening in demand due to seasonal influences has been noted during the past few weeks.

However, steel, organic nitration, and other industrial end uses kept the market strong, and sales were said to be well above 1954 levels for the corresponding period.

Acid, Phosphoric—The price of phosphoric acid in tankcars appeared more settled last week. Producers pointed out that while supplies of acid have been fairly lengthy, demand has held up well for nearly all end uses with the glaring exception of agriculture.

It was pointed out that the agricultural field this year has been the one real weak spot in demand for many of the heavy chemicals, despite estimates that nutrient movement has been about the same as last year.

Acid, Sulfuric—Movement of acid to consumers continued in good volume last week, practically all through the end use pattern. A weak spot was ammonium sulfate, and superphosphate manufacture.

Steel production was estimated last week at 96.6 percent of capacity, or 2,378,000 tons, by the American Iron and Steel Institute, as compared with actual output of 2,380,000 tons, or 96.7 percent of capacity the previous week.

Barium Chemicals—Higher prices and lack of availability of barytes caused study by producers of current prices of barium chemicals. Bariumhydrate was boosted to $208 per ton, effective July 1, as the deadlined came for third quarter adjustments on Friday.

Chlorine—The availability of chlorine was thought to be generally easier last week, partly due to heavy production of chlorine and caustic soda, and partly because of seasonal factors.

It could not be determined whether or not cutbacks in production by automotive and feeder industries had adversely affected business, but the general consensus was that sales levels had held up surprising well in view of a mild slackening of overall business activity.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
101.64	101.64	101.57	98.33

For Current Prices see Page 9

Copper Sulfate—Buying interest on the part of agricultural users was limited to immediate needs. The hand-to-mouth tone of business was ascribed to currently high sulfate prices.

Industrial inquiry held to good levels. Demand for water treatment in recent weeks has been active, as municipalities have ordered quantities for settlement of algae in reservoirs following rains.

Production and shipments of copper sulfate in April were 6 and 9 percent respectively, less than in March, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments were less than production and stocks rose 10 percent. At the April rate of shipments inventories were sufficient for almost 2 weeks' needs.

Foreign trade data for April are not available. Imports in March, all from Chile, were 59 tons; exports for the month totaled 1,855 tons.

April output of copper sulfate was 6,944 tons gross weight, against 7,368 tons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 3,032 tons, as against 2,748 tons in March.

Soda Ash—Producers in many cases reported that May had been a record or near record month in sales of soda ash, as well as the other alkalies.

Soda, Caustic—Rayon, paper and pulp, and chemical demands kept the market strong. Supplies were said to have become more plentiful during the past few weeks, partly because of seasonal declines in use by consuming industries.

Sodium Sulfate—Mannheim production of hydrochloric acid, rayon output of byproduct cake, and bichromate production were all at a high level, accounting for a large volume output of saltcake.

Stocks in the hands of saltcake producers were considered plentiful for current needs. While supplies have been building up, there was no indication that stocks would get out of hand.

Chief reason for this feeling was the fact that paper output during the last several months has continued to hover at 100 percent of capacity, and has been responsible for heavy consumption of cake.

Sulfur—The following figures represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons.

Sulfur	*March*	*February*
Native production	485,963	476,313
Shipments	493,010	492,734
Sales*	475,414	498,444
Stocks†	3,264,568	3,194,619
Recovered production	38,100	37,100
Shipments	39,420	36,383
Sales*	40,625	36,728
Stocks†	118,913	121,438

*Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

†Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—The United States "new supply" of primary antimony in 1955 was about 15,800 short tons, an increase of 37 percent above the 1954 supply of 11,500 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Of the 1955 total, domestic ores and concentrates contributed 4 percent, antimony recovered by primary lead refineries 14 percent and imports 82 percent.

United States smelter production of primary antimony was 8,200 short tons, a 3-percent gain over the 7,900 tons in 1954.

Heavy Chemicals

Of the total output, 66 percent was oxide (5,400 tons); 26 percent metal (2,150 tons); 7 percent primary residues (550 tons); and 1 percent sulfide (100 tons). Total output of secondary antimony was about 21,000 short tons compared with 22,000 tons in 1954.

Consumption of primary antimony in 1955 was 12,500 tons, an increase of 2 percent above 1954. Of the total used, 63 percent was in nonmetal products and 37 percent in metal products. Antimony consumed in nonmetallic products increased 14 percent with larger quantities of oxide entering frits and ceramic enamels, flameproof compounds, and glass industries.

Consumption of antimony in metal products decreased 13 percent with antimonial lead and battery metal showing the largest decreases for the second consecutive year.

Chromium—Domestic consumption of chromite during the first quarter of 1956 was 37 percent higher than in the same period of 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Chromite consumed for metallurgical purposes increased 50 percent over the first quarter of 1954 and was only slightly lower than the total reported for the fourth quarter when over 15,000 tons consumed during the year was included.

Use of chromite during the quarter for refractory purposes was the highest on record and consumption by the producers of chromium chemicals was the highest since the fourth quarter of 1951.

In terms of sodium bichromate equivalent, production of chromium chemicals totaled 10,875 short tons. End of month stocks were 12,056 tons.

Prices currently reported for Rhodesian ores are based on long-term contracts. At the end of March, 1956, prices reported for foreign chromite were as follows:—

(Per long dry ton, f.o.b. cars, United States Atlantic ports): Rhodesian, 48 percent CR_2O_3, 3:1 Cr/Fe ratio (lump), $45-$46, and 48 percent, no ratio, $33.$35; South African (Transvaal), 48 percent, no ratio, $31-$32, and 44 percent, no ratio, $23.50-$24.50; Turkish, 48 percent, 3:1 Cr/Fe ratio (lump and concentrate), $52-$53.

Copper—The market continued unsettled. Domestic producers held the line at 46c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelter prices ranged from 40c. to 42c. per pound, depending on supplier, according to trade reports.

The world situation showed some firmness for a change last week, and early in the week moved toward a 40-cent figure. How long this situation would prevail was not known.

Mercury—Market was quiet. Metal was quoted at $261 to $263 per flask, spot.

Production of mercury at domestic mines during the first quarter of 1956 was slightly less than the preceding period and totaled 4,910 flasks, according to the Bureau of Mines.

General imports of mercury were at the highest rate since the July-September period of 1954 and rose to 14,296 flasks—about 70 percent of total imports in 1955.

Mercury consumption increased 7 percent to 12,400 flasks in January through March. Industrial stocks, however, were the highest in about a year or, 15,389 flasks.

Imports of mercury (general) were 14,296 flasks in the first quarter of 1956, and were the largest since the third quarter of 1954. Of the receipts in the first quarter, Spain supplied 36 percent, Italy 25 percent, Mexico 27 percent, and Yugoslavia 8 percent.

Receipts from all producing countries were greater than in the producing quarter, except Yugoslavia. Supplies from Spain in January-March 1956 were only 6 percent less than receipts of Spanish metal in all of 1955.

Tin—The market showed narrow price activity. Straits metal was quoted at 95c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks, according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*May*	*April*
Special high grade	23,964	30,229
Hight grade	11,630	12,422
Intermediate	2,013	1,785
Prime western	43,631	44,221
Total	81,238	88,657

Stocks	*May*	*April*
Special high grade	18,273	12,420
High grade	5,363	4,760
Intermediate	1,727	1,030
Prime western	34,214	29,697
Total	59,577	47,907

APMA, ADMA Weigh Merger

—*Continued from page 4*

cussions was a committee made up of the following members:

Francis Brown of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; Michael F. Charley of Standard Pharmacal Company, Chicago; Dr. Robert K. Cutter of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.; William B. Graham, Morton Grove, Ill.

Also, Robert A. Hardt of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; Edgar L. Patch of Armour Laboratories, Kankakee, Ill.; S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., New York; Jack Schopflin of E. S. Miller Laboratories, Los Angeles, and Kenneth F. Valentine of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Representing ADMA at the consolidation talks was a committee composed of:

Eugene N. Beesley of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John G. Searle of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago; Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Valentine.

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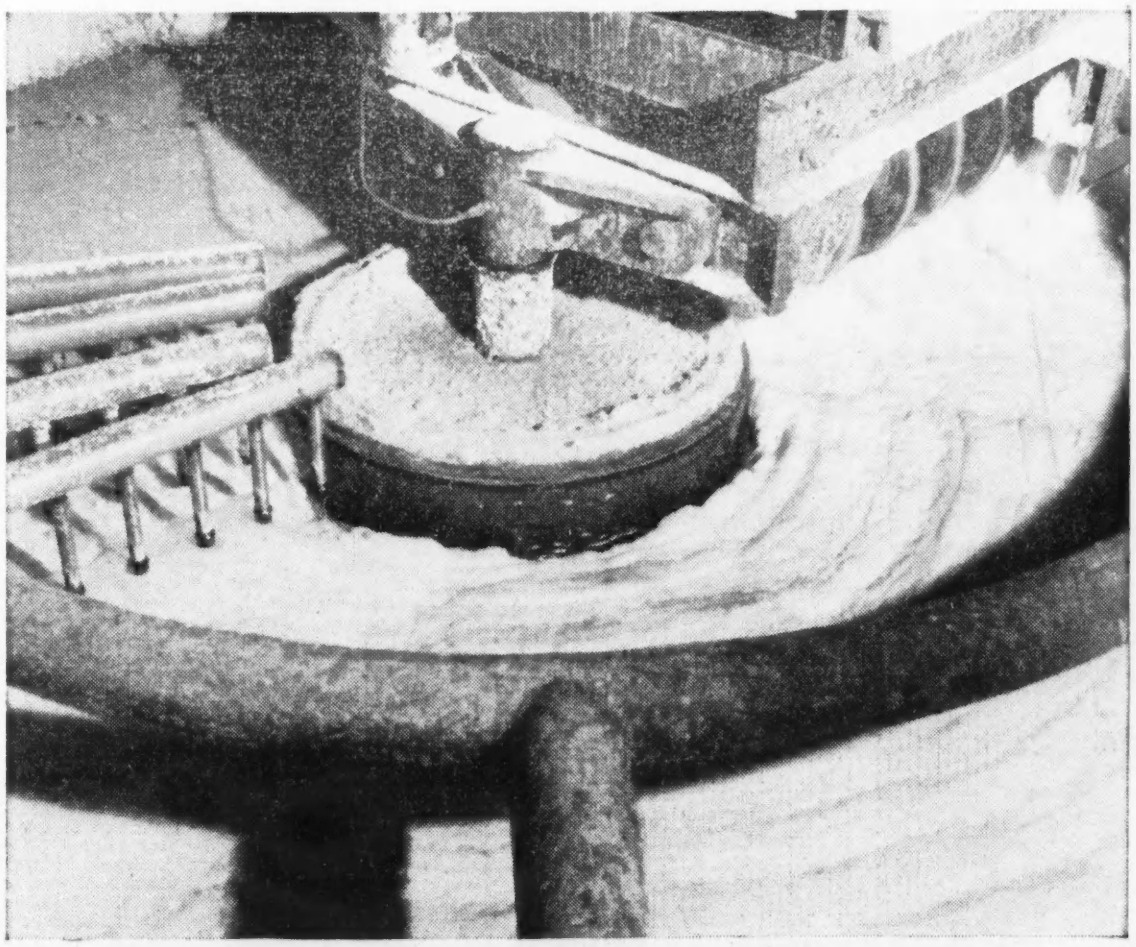

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Kay-Fries Chemicals Soon To Make Two Alkyl Nitriles

Two alkyl nitriles will soon be made available in pilot plant quantities by Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York. Short shelf life, one of the old problems in former material, has been lengthened by use of a special stabilizer, according to the company.

The two intermediates, malononitrile and ethoxymethylenemalononitrile, have drawn research interest particularly in pharmaceutical fields, and Kay-Fries hopes for extension of their usefulness into other fields.

In spite of the known tendency of malononitrile to polymerize, the company reports that it can by hydrolyzed, hydrogenated, halogenated and alkylated in normal reactions.

Condensation with many aldehydes and ketones proceeds in a normal manner to give alpha-substituted-beta-cyanoacrylonitriles.

Useful pyrimidines, pyrazoles and quinolines can be prepared by condensation with appropriate ureas or amidines, hydrazines or o-aminobenzaldehydes.

Ethoxymethylenemalononitrile has already drawn interest in the synthesis of purines which show anti-cancer activity. The intermediate is made versatile by combination of a highly reactive methylene group with two reactive cyano groups.

In addition to synthesis of pharmaceuticals for human and veterinary medicine, new uses are expected to develop in synthesis of dyes, photographic chemicals, and insecticides.

Bill to Return Unfit Goods Has Support of DCAT

Support for federal legislation which would, in certain instances, allow importers to return unfit goods to foreign suppliers has been made by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade.

In a communication in support of bill H. R. 10519, to Hon. J. Percy Priest, chairman of the committee on Interstate and foreign commerce, Sydney N. Stokes, DCAT Chairman, stated:—

"This proposal, which amends the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, will relieve an extremely inequitable situation which often compels importers to destroy goods, whose contamination is not determined upon entry in the United States, but which are subsequently found to have been not in compliance with our laws."

"Under the provisions of the present law," Mr. Stokes said, "if such material is seized in this country after entry, even though not in compliance with our laws at the time of entry, it is subject only to destruction or reconditioning and the latter is in many instances impractical."

"It would be a great relief," he said, "if in these cases, an importer could ship the contaminated goods back to his supplier."

Chemical Financing

—Continued from page 7

ning the construction of a new plant, or a sales campaign for a new product.

Mr. Schneider said that if a promising young company in the chemical industry, or a company which is moderate in size and not yet well known, needs money and approaches a bank, it might well be prepared to present its case somewhat as follows:—

"First," he said, "there should be evidence of a satisfactory raw material position and of a process free from patent infringement which, so far as can be determined, is economically competitive with others in the business.

"If the desired new money is to be used by the borrower for entering a new market, then an adequate survey of that market should already have been made prior to the discussion with the bank.

"If the product is one that can be sold on a several years' contract, it may be essential that a portion of the planned total output be so contracted. Thus there will be an assured sales income, hence assured earnings sufficient to guarantee the payoff of the bank loan.

"If the company is already in business," Mr. Schneider continued, "there should be a record of earnings, at least for the past year or two, so that the bank knows that the management of the company will be capable of administering the proposed new project or plant expansion.

"Depending upon the type of process to be used and how the construction work is to be handled, an opinion from an independent engineering organization may be required by the bank.

There should also be available a characterization of the key individuals in the company, including a summary of their education and previous business experience," he said.

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Technical information on our complete line of thiocyanates upon request.

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Bids Wanted

Calcium chloride, 214,000 lbs., hydrated, tech., overseas pack, inv. CML-71, June 22, Army Chem. Center, Procurement Agency, Md.

Chemicals, acetone USP, acetic acid, 334 items, inv. 7583-V3, June 25, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Ethyl alcohol, 2,550 5-gal. dms., USP, 125 54-gal. dms. same, East & West Coast, inv. A-569, June 25, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Ferrous sulfate, 240,000 lbs., fine, tech. grade, for period from date of contract thru June 30, 1957, inv. 2169, June 21, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Isopropyl alcohol, 170 54-gal. dms., NF, East & West Coast, inv. A-569, June 25, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Methyl alcohol, 11,000 gals. reagent, syn. grade, clear, colorless, volatile liquid, Norfolk, Va., inv. 155-(1)-1836, June 28, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Paint, 315 gals. air drying, syn. gloss enamel, 375 gals. same, 500 gals. obliterating, lusterless lacquer, 400 gals. syn. gloss enamel, 1,300 gals. syn. air drying gloss enamel, 250 gals. brush and spray application, rust inhibiting enamel, 348 gals. flash dry application, rust inhibiting enamel, 1,065 gals. air drying, syn. gloss enamel, 1,000 qts. and 328 gals. paint and varnish remover, alkali-organic-solvent type, non-flammable, inv. 168, June 20, Atlanta Gen. Depot, Purchasing Div., Atlanta, Ga.; various quantities paint and enamel, for Ft. Sheridan, inv. 72, June 21, Contracting Office, Bldg. 48-C, Sheridan, Ill.; 400 gals. formula 3-4, fast drying, red lead-iron oxide multiple pigment paint, 500 gals. formula 3-5 designed for use where painting schedules require handling and recoating in 16 hours, 500 gals. formula 3-6, red lead-iron oxide paint designed for use as a shop coat on new work as well as in general maintenance, inv. SEC-47-9080-June 25, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

8,000 gals. latex base, term contract, inv. KC-45964, June 25, Gen. Services Adm., Region 6, Business Service Center, 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, Mo.; 4,840 gals. gum spirits turpentine, inv. NY-1 GD-67909, June 19, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y., N. Y.; 5,000 gals. syn enamel thinner, 23,000 gals. spraying type, lacquer and dope thinner, 5,550 gals. volatile mineral thinner, 1,200 gals. gum spirits turpentine, inv. DA-53017, June 28, Gen. Service Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

4,584 gals. clear, cellulose-acetate-butyrate dope, for aircraft use, 372 gals. camouflage, pigmented, cellulose nitrate dope, 364 gals. same, 300 qts. 276 pts., 1,768 gals. pigmented, gloss cellulose nitrate dope, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 2092, June 22, 2,000 gals. white undercoat enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 2172, July 3, 2,000 gals. textured, lusterless syn. enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 2086, June 21, 500 gals. shore use, exterior and interior, gloss enamel, Pearl Harbor, inv. 2230, July 3, 7,808 gals. and 306 qts. cellulose nitrate lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 1776, June 25, 8,048 gals. camouflage lacquer, 8,212 gals. gloss cellulose nitrate, 39,828 qts. cellulose nitrate lacquer, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 1820, June 25, 7,500 12-oz. self contained aerosol cans aircraft, zinc chromate primer, East & West Coast, inv. 2224, June 21, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Mergers Reach Peak, Chemicals at Fifty-Two

The corporate merger movement which has been under way since 1950 reached its highest peak last year with a total of 846 mergers, of which 689, or more than four-fifths, were in manufacturing and mining industries, the Federal Trade Commission reported last week.

Mergers in the chemical industry last year numbered fifty-two, the commission said.

A third of the mergers in manufacturing and mining in 1956 were by acquiring concerns whose assets were at least $50 million. Nearly 37 percent were by acquiring concerns with assets from $10 million to $50 million. This pattern is the same as that for the period 1948-54.

In listing manufacturing and mining acquisitions, the commission reported that more than fifty important mergers were recorded last year in mining and in six other broad manufactured product industries. These, ranked in order of the number of acquisitions occurring in each, were:— Non-electrical machinery, 112; food and kindred products, 87; mining, 62; primary metals, 59; fabricated metals, 56; electrical machinery, $53; and chemicals, 42.

Cotton Chemical Offered This Summer by Cyanamid

A new dual-action chemical for cotton defoliation and regrowth control will be widely available throughout the cotton belt this summer. After extensive testing by the Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations, American Cyanamid Company, New York, producers of 3 A T (amino triazole), is introducing the material commercially.

In addition to defoliating the crop, amino triazole has the unique, added harvesting aid of holding back new plant growth from three to five weeks. By slowing second growth after defoliation, it extends the harvest period, makes picking easier, and reduces trash and green stain to a minimum, according to Cyanamid. The material's versatility makes it useful alone or in combination with other defoliants. Addition of small amounts of amino triazole to other water soluble defoliants will permit the grower to reduce by as much as one half the dosage of the other defoliant required, Cyanamid said.

Hooker Offering License To Kraft Pulp Bleachers

Kraft pulp bleachers concerned with processes involving chlorine dioxide and hydrogen peroxide or sodium peroxide may now take advantage of a new license agreement being offered by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Several pulp manufacturers are said to be displaying interest in using the procedures covered by United States patent No. 2,494,542 and Canadian patent No. 448,883, issued to Ferri Cascianai and Gordon K. Storin, and now assigned to Hooker. The original assignee was Niagara Alkali Company, recently merged into Hooker.

Resin Production Doubled

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has doubled production capacity of polyvinyl acetate polymers at its new Meredosia, Ill., plant. Polyvinyl acetate emulsions, and adhesives compounded from these resins, are produced at this facility as well as National's plant in Plainfield, N. J.

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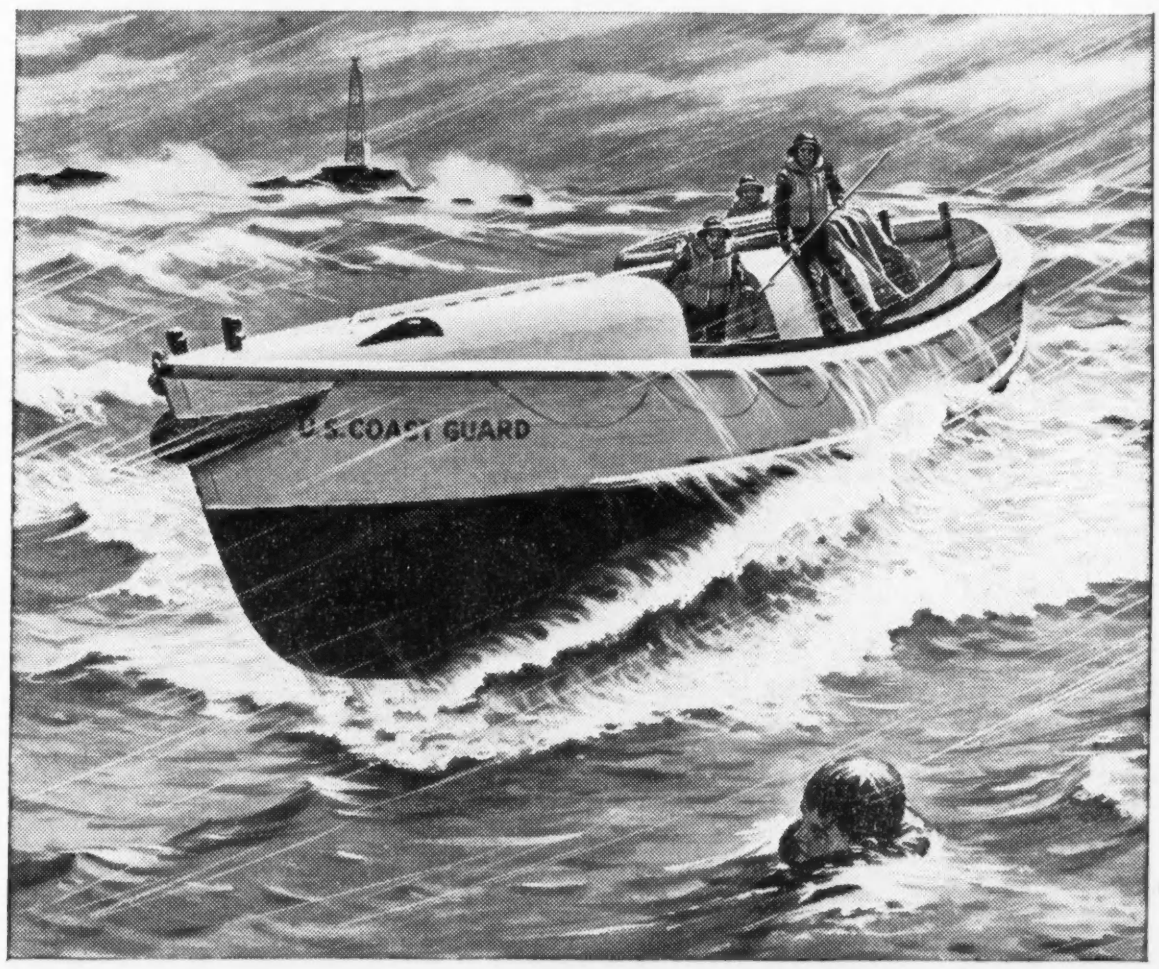
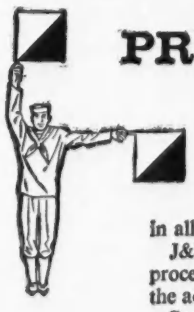


PROTECTION is our business, too



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Obituaries

Jules Bebie

Jules Bebie, consulting chemist and retired vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., died in that city on June 9. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Bebie joined Monsanto as a specialist in organic chemistry and was brought to this country from Europe to assist in the development of the company's manufacturing processes. He was named a vice-president and research director in 1925 and retired in 1931. He became a consulting chemist thereafter and was a member of the chemical engineering faculty of Washington University.

He was considered a specialist in plastics, nitrocellulose and organic synthesis.

Henry H. Brereton

Henry H. Brereton, controller of California Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, died June 10 in Woodbridge, N.J. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Brereton joined Standard Oil of California in 1921. In 1945 he became secretary, treasurer and a director of California Oil, at the time a marketing concern. In 1952, as a result of consolidation, the company became a refining as well as marketing organization and Mr. Brereton was appointed controller.

George Edgar Petitt

George Edgar Petitt, a vice-president and director of Potash Company of America, Washington, D.C., died in that city on June 9. He was sixty years old.

Gerald A. Busch, employe relations manager of Mobil Overseas Oil Company, died June 12 in Paris, France. He was fifty-one years old.

John Paul Galatti, who was a director of the Calcutta, India, office of Ralli Brothers, Inc., until his retirement in 1940, died last week in New York. He was seventy years old.

Walter Carr Giles, chief plant engineer in the Marcus Hook plant of American Viscose Corporation, died at Swartmore, Pa., in June 8. He was sixty-two years old. He was with American Viscose for more than thirty years.

Lewis E. Howard, president of Howard Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died June 10. He was eighty years old. Mr. Howard became president of the firm in 1924 after the death of his father, the founder.

Mrs. Blanche Ferry Hooker, wife of the late Elon Huntington Hooker, president and founder of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Buffalo, N.Y., died June 6 in Greenwich, Conn. She was eighty-four years old.

Philip Johnson, former executive vice-president of Olympic Refining Company, Long Beach, Calif., died May 30 in Los Angeles. He was fifty-five years old.

Fred A. Potts, former accounting executive for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died June 7 in Orange, N.J. He was sixty-eight years old and had been with the company for more than fifty years.

Frank E. Saultz, sr., head of the insulation department of the Bayway refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died June 10, in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-four years old. He was head of the insulation department for thirty years.

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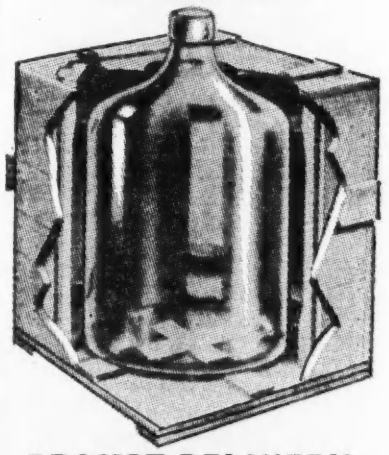

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Data Offered

A new technical bulletin on **propylene diamine** (F-40037) is now available from Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. It gives data on uses, physical and physiological properties, specifications, shipping information and constant-boiling mixtures.

An eight-page illustrated booklet describing its **Edmonton plant** may be obtained free of charge from Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., 2035 Guy street, Montreal, 25, Quebec.

A final report on research conducted at Cornell University on **fluorine compounds** under the army's Arctic rubber program has been released to industry through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The 148-page publication, PB 111959 "Basic Studies on the Chemistry of Fluorine Compounds, may be ordered from OTS, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C., at $3.75 a copy.

The **history of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America** is described in a new bulletin which may be obtained without charge from the foundation, Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Copies of a new eight-page, two-color brochure on **swimming pool sanitation with "Pittabs,"** a new slow-dissolving tablet form of calcium hypochlorite, may be had free on request by writing Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, 632 Fort Duquesne boulevard, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Safety data sheets on anhydrous aluminum chloride (SD-62) and **toluene** (SD-63) are available from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 1625 Eye street, Northwest, Washington 6, D.C., at 30 cents each.

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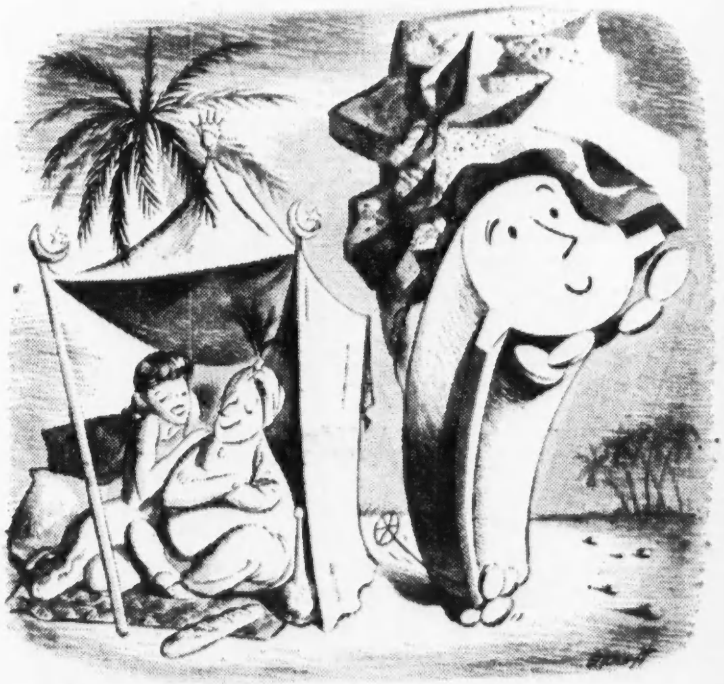

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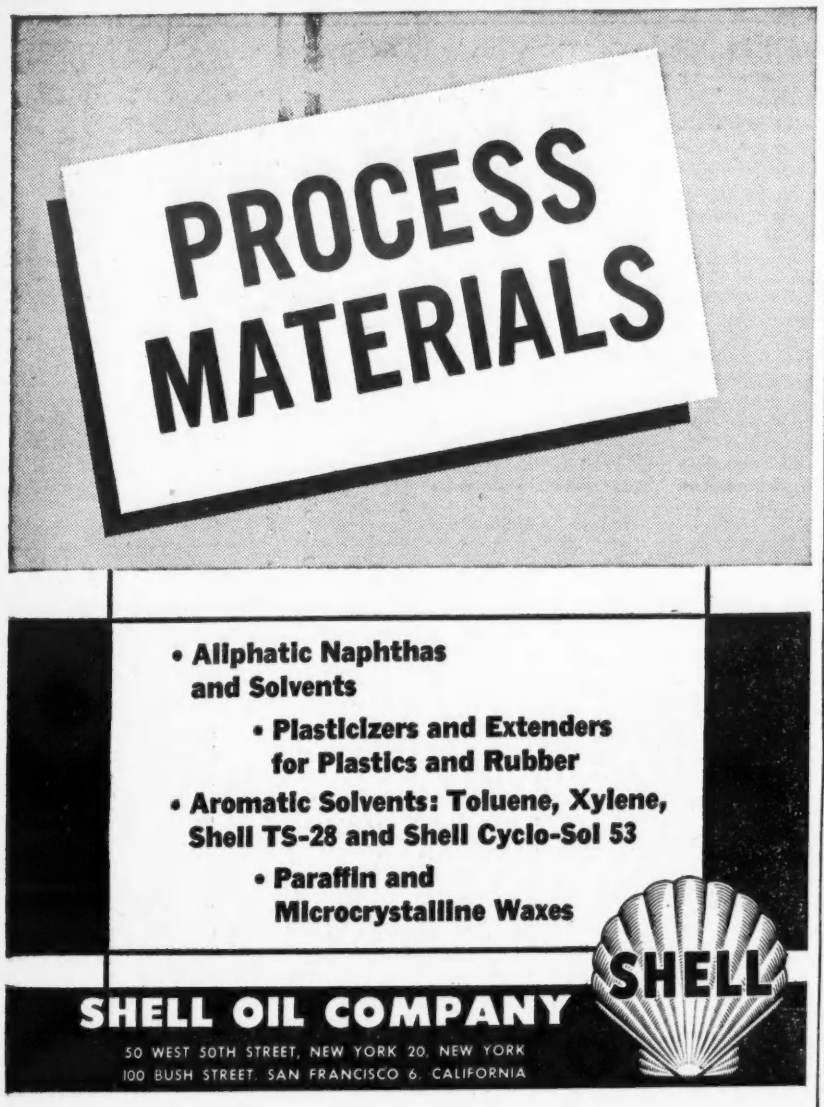
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Rochester, Pa.
X-1

Petroleum Derivatives

Seasonal sales in the construction industry, paint, agricultural chemicals and wax paper container fields gave this market one of its most positive positions of the year last week, dealers here on spot reported. Most of the material, in spite of certain softening overtones on the industrial scene, showed firmness and consistency of position. This was true of both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes; benzol, lacquer diluents, mineral spirits (both regular and special grades) and xylol. Dealers noted that if the industrial picture should clear up by the fall, the solvents and diluents field should show solid progress.

An extension of the Ohio crude oil price increase was noted last week. The advance, ½c. per gallon, was made by another oil company last week. It had previously been initiated about three weeks ago. The Ohio price increase lags about a month behind advances in crude in Pennsylvania.

The total demand for all oils in March, according to the Bureau of Mines, compared with March, 1955, showed a gain of 7.3 percent, including a decline of 3.8 percent in total exports and an increase of 7.7 percent in domestic demand. For the first quarter of 1956, total demand increased 5.8 percent, total exports declined 12.2 percent and domestic demand gained 6.4 percent. Continued cool weather in April and May has resulted in a relatively large gain in the demand for heating oils compared with mild weather in the same period of last year. While the cumulative forecasts for April, May and June, for crude runs and the demand for domestic crude oil should approximate the actual monthly operations will vary due to the very sharp cut in crude runs in April.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
105.47	104.53	104.53	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The market continued to show good strength throughout last week dealers reported as heavy demand and stockpiling remained major factors in the sales picture. Impetus behind the stockpiling measures, producers reported, is the continued uncertainty of the steel industry position in respect to the labor situation. In the event of a strike or cutback in production, it was noted, material flow would be sharply curtailed. Inroads caused by the automobile cutbacks and the influx of cheaper material from overseas, though being felt on spot, are not yet strong enough factors to bring any noticeable ease to the market.

Lacquer Diluent—Seasonal sales to the paint industry, in spite of the cutback in regular automotive sales, has continued to give a positive tone to this market, dealers reported again last week. Though paint spokesmen have not made the claims this year of sales up to last years level (last year was reportedly the highest point ever reached by the domestic paint market in sales) yet the word throughout is that sales are good and firming.

Mineral Spirits—Both regular and special qualities of mineral spirits showed good sales pictures last week dealers reported as paint industry buying remained the major pillar in the seasonal market. Dealers reported that in spite of a lapse in industrial sales, the construction industry sales have more than compensated. Prices remained unmoved. Production was recorded as good.

White Mineral Oil—The market continued firm and steady last week in the face of the price advance of two weeks previous. The listings were stepped up1½c. per pound USP grade white mineral oil and 3½c. per pound for technical and NF grade material. Both advances were across the board. Producers noted that the price change was the first since February of 1952. Cumulative production costs (transportation, labor, raw materials, etc.), since that time have forced the listing up, it was noted.

Xylol—Insecticide, agricultural chemical and other seasonal sales materials continued to prop this market higher and higher dealers reported last year. Though, due to sundry negative factors in the overall economic picture, toluol sales will not break any sales this year, firmness has been constant and developing.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 26 totaled 278,136,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,224,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 1,912,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,520,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 392,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—March production for propane amounted to 274,337 gallons at plant; 89,334,000 gallons at refineries, and totaling 363,671,000 gallons. Material at plants, terminals and underground on March 31 was 76,557,000 gallons compared with a 52,303,000 gallon figure for February.

Butane production at plants amounted to 118,249,000 gallons, 47,460,000 gallons at refineries and totaled 165,709,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground was 76,557,000 gallons at the end of March as compared with 92,002,000 gallons on February 29.

Butane-propane mixture production came to 67,020,000 gallons at plants, 10,374,000 gallons at refineries and totaled 10,374,000 gallons.

Waxes

Demand for petroleum waxes during March of this year was 442,000 barrels as compared with 340,000 barrels for February and 365,000 barrels for March of last year. Figures for the first three months of 1956 show a demand of 1,158,000 barrels, compared with 1,020,000 barrels for the first three months of last year.

Stocks for March were 517,000 barrels as compared with 566,000 barrels for February. The figure for March of last year was 542,000 barrels. January-March stocks amounted to 517,000 barrels as compared with the 542,000 barrels for the first three months of last year.

Microcrystalline—Production and sales both continued on a high level last week, dealers reported, as the seasonal picture showed further stiffening tones. Wax paper and cardboard sales are considered the strongest factors in the market though other seasonal sales areas of sales are also moving firmly and with good strength. Dealers also noted further that shifts in the microcrystalline-paraffin ratio have further added to the strength of the microcrystalline market.

Paraffin — This material prospered on the market again last week, dealers reported, as the seasonal picture remained on the upswing. Dealers expect no wavering in the position for some months. It was noted that the market was already particularly strong for both this and microcrystalline waxes before seasonal sales entered the picture. Export sales, coupled with strong regular domestic buying, keeps paraffin buoyed throughout the year. The market is strongly linked with that of microcrystalline; what effects one in nearly all instances effects the other. The feeling is that if the market should move, it could only head upward.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended June 1 was 7,037,050 barrels of which 121,300 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude oil losing its identity as such.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8,072,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Jobs & People

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—**T. W. Sharp** has been named manager of Bakelite's industrial products department, succeeding **Howard Smith** who has been named assistant general sales manager of the company.

Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York — **Gene D. Wilken** has been appointed director of sales promotion. He has been replaced as division sales manager on the west coast by **George A. Lee.**

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich.—**A. William Rhodes** has been made manager of Dow Corning's consumer products department.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Richard B. Shaver** has been named technical sales representative in Chicago by the elastomers division. **Francis G. Flavey** has become technical sales representative for the division's Akron, Ohio, district, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. **Donald H. Lutz** has been shifted to the division's eastern district office at Trenton, N. J., as sales administrative assistant.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**S. Philip Marcus** has become business manager of the central research laboratory which the FMC chemical divisions are building at Princeton, N. J.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**James R. Addonizio** has been made a technical sales representative in the New York office of Hercules synthetics department.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Gordon K. Storin** of Hooker last week was elected chairman of the Empire State section of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York—**Laurence C. Hart,** recently retired J-M vice-president for relationships, has been named national executive vice-president of Junior Achievement, Inc.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York—**Dr. Emil G. Klarmann,** vice-president and manager of technical services of Lehn & Fink, last week received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Irene M. Strieby,** library consultant at Eli Lilly, has received the 1956 professional award of the Special Libraries Association.

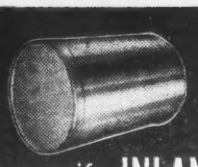
Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Richard C. Burck** has been promoted to the position of product development supervisor for Mobay, while **Horace O. Kippels** has been named senior engineer in the company's design engineering department at New Martinsville, W. Va.

Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y.—**George Charles Coquel** has joined the perfume laboratories of Polak's Frutal Works, and **William H. Kanninen** has become associated with its flavor laboratories.

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.—**L. C. Brandt** has been named general manager of the new plant being set up by Reichhold in Kansas City, Kan.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Herman Behme** has become eastern manager of Stauffer's market development department.

U. S. Cocoa Corporation, Camden, N. J. — **Samuel Opler** has joined U. S. Cocoa in an executive sales capacity.



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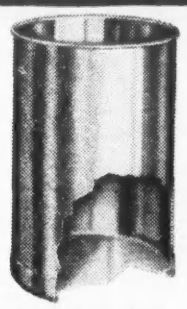

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Aliphatic Organics

Last week saw the announcement of several impending price changes in addition to those revealed in the preceding week. Contrary to what was printed in the previous week's market report, butyl and ethyl acetate are not due to advance on July 1. Increased costs of manufacturing and shipping have been absorbed by chemical manufacturers to date, it was pointed out necessitating an adjustment of differentials on drum shipments.

Probably the most important of the price changes scheduled for July 1 is ethyl alcohol. Early in the week, the major producer of fermentation ethanol, announced that he would advance his schedule 5 cents per gallon, across-the-board. The synthetic manufacturers did not commit themselves until late in the week, but it was generally believed that they would go along with the advance, although not necessarily in the same amount. The proposed 5 cents per gallon hike came as a surprise to many observers in the trade. It had been expected to amount to possibly 3 cents per gallon. Formaldehyde prices are also due for a hike in price on July 1. The increase will amount to 2/10 cent per pound in tankcars, on both the inhibited and the unhibited grades. Drum differentials will be advanced ¼ cent per pound.

A whole group of amines are also scheduled for a price boost in the third quarter. While most of these changes were in drum differentials only, monoethyl and triethylamines were due for a jump of 2 cents and 1½ cents per pound, respectively, across-the-board. Included in the group were monobutylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, isopropylamine and di-isopropylamine.

Alcohol—A not unexpected price increase in ethyl alcohol to become effective July 1, was announced early in the week by the major producer of fermentation alcohol. The scheduled increase is to amount to 5c. per gallon, across the board and will affect all specially denatured grades of alcohol as well as proprietary solvent and completely denatured ethanol. As of late in the week, most of the other producers who produce synthetic ethyl alcohol had gone along. The rather substantial amount of the slated increase was a surprise to a good many in the trade. While raw material and labor costs have increased as well as shipping rates, a 5c. per gallon price hike was thought to be on the high side by some and there was speculation as to whether the rest of the industry would go along to the same extent.

Under the proposed price hike, completely denatured alcohol will be the only exception to the 5c. price increase in that it is slated to be raised 6½c. per gallon. Proprietary solvent will be advanced to 50c. in tank cars under the new setup while tax free ethanol will be pegged at 47c. per gallon in tankcars.

Drum differentials for carlot and less than carlot quantities will not be changed, this having been done in a price increase earlier this year.

The following price schedule on specially deatured formulae will become effective on July 1 in tankcars only; SD 1, 49½c. per gallon; SD 2B, 48c.; SD 3 A, 47c.; SD 23 A, 49½c.; SD 23 H, 50c.; SD 29, 48½c.

Currently, demand for ethyl alcohol was said to be excellent despite the easing in consumption in some chemical areas as a result of the slow down in the auto industry. A good sized slug of alcohol is being consumed in butadiene production and from the continuing shortage of this vital synthetic rubber raw material, this application will continue to be an important source of alcohol consumption this year. Other industries were maintaining a steady call for alcohol, it was further noted.

Butyl Acetate—Contrary to a report published in the previous issue of OPDR, butyl acetate prices are not slated to be increased on July 1. The most recent advance in butyl acetate quotations was April 1, 1956, at which time allowances for the higher costs of labor, shipping and overall manufacture were covered in the price hike which affected the whole line of ester solvents.

The current market was stable with demand reported steady. Consumption of butyl acetate, however, has suffered to some extent as a result of the cutback in auto production. Butyl acetate is a major lacquer solvent, it was noted. Other industrial uses were holding unchanged, for the most part.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
130.93	130.93	131.02	130.50

For Current Prices see Page 9

Dibutylamine—Demand for dibutylamine was reported to be routine. Prices are slated to be advanced in drum quantities as of July 1. The increases will amount to ½c. per pound on both the carlot and less than carlot drum quantities. Tankcars will not be affected by the change. The steady rise in drum costs as well as overall raw materials and labor costs has forced producers to finally pass on these higher costs, it was said.

The new schedule will be as follows:—tankcars (unchanged) 53c. per pound; drum carlots, 55½c., and less than carlots, 56½c. per pound.

Diethylamine—An increase in drum differentials was announced last week to go into effect on July 1. The higher prices reflect the rise in the costs of drums, higher freight and labor costs as well as the increase in raw material prices. Tankcar quotations will not be affected but carlots and less than carlots will be boosted ½c. per pound.

The new schedule will be as follows:—tankcars, 48½c., drum carlots, 51c. and less than carlots, 52c. per pound.

Di-isopropylamine—Prices on this compound are scheduled for a hike in drum differentials on July 1. Tankcar prices will not be affected. This chemical was one of a group not affected by the price hike in drum quantities at the start of the second quarter, it was noted and the increase was expected to make up for increasing costs of manufacture this year.

The new schedule will be as follows:—tankcars, 48c. per pound; drum carlots, 50½c. and less than carlots, 51½c. per pound.

Ethyl Acetate—Despite the fact that ethyl alcohol prices are slated for an increase on July 1 and that acetic acid is in strong demand, this ester is not among the group of chemicals due for a price hike on July 1. An earlier report in this column of a pending price boost in ethyl acetate was, therefore, erroneous. There has been some easing in the demand for this chemical in view of the downward trend in the production of automotive vehicles, it was noted, but, on the whole, consumption has been holding up at good levels. Supplies are adequate to meet trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde continues on a generally firm basis. There has been some slacking off in consumption of formaldehyde, principally from manufacturers of urea type resins which are used in plywood and hardboard production.

Plastics manufacture, however, continues at an excellent rate and is a major consumer of formaldehyde, according to trade sources. Supplywise, there has been no real difficulty in keeping up with demand in view of the extensive facilities in operation and with more units slated to come on stream.

Prices on formaldehyde are slated to be advanced on July 1. The tankcar price will be advanced 2/10c. per pound while drum quantities will be upped ¼c. per pound. The new schedule will be as follows on July 1:—USP, 37 percent formaldehyde, methanol inhibited Zone 1, in tankcars, 4.2c. per pound; drum carlots, 7c. and less than carlots, 7.45c. to 7.5c. per pound; zone 2 prices are 4.5c. in tankcars; 7:35c. in drum carlots.

Methanol free (uninhibited) formaldehyde will be pegged at 3.95c. in tankcars in zone 1 and 4.2c. in zone 2.

Glycerine—Demand for refined glycerine was reported to be running at a good clip. Consumers were stocking up in advance in preparation for the vacation shut-

Aliphatic Organics

downs in the soap industry in July during which time there will be no production of crude glycerine. Current supplies were adequate to accommodate consumer needs and stocks were adjudged adequate to meet anticipated requirements.

Takings by cosmetics and pharmaceutical manufacturers were reported moving at a good seasonal rate while the heavy volume of construction activity continued to be reflected in the steady demand for dynamite grade glycerine. Prices were firm and not expected to change.

Glycerine stocks at the beginning of April totaled 59,091,000 pounds according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. This compared with 55,817,000 pounds at the beginning of March and 40,898,000 pounds at the beginning of April last year.

Production of glycerine (crude only) amounted to 22,516,000 pounds in April compared to 22,887,000 pounds in March and 17,039,000 pounds during April, 1955.

The January-April cumulative total of crude glycerine output amounted to 91,717,000 pounds compared to 70,090,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Glycerine imports totaled 785,000 pounds in April compared to 1,683,000 pounds in March and 1,705,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year. The four months total for this year was 7,731,000 pounds compared to 7,559,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1955. Exports of glycerine were 1,174,000 pounds in April compared to 859,000 pounds in March and 1,088,000 pounds in March, 1955. The cumulative total of exports for the months January to April this year aggregated 2,915,000 pounds compared to 3,358,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Glycerine stocks at the end of April totaled 56,596,000 pounds compared to 59,091,000 pounds at the end of March and 40,351,000 pounds at the end of April, 1955. Disappearance of glycerine was up substantially in April over the preceding month. April disappearance of glycerine amounted to 24,621,000 pounds compared to 20,437,000 pounds in March and 18,203,000 pounds during April, 1955. Cumulative disappearance of glycerin amounted to 91,914,000 pounds in the first four months of 1956 compared to 76,299,000 pounds in the January-April period last year.

Monobutylamine — Drum differentials are slated for a ½c. per pound advance, effective on contract sales, July 1. Tankcar prices will remain unchanged at 53c. per pound while drum carlots and less than carlots will be advanced to 55½c. and 56½c., respectively. The increase was reported the result of higher costs of shipping manufacture.

Monoethylamine—Higher costs of manufacture including raw materials, labor and increased shipped costs were reported to be behind the proposed 2c. per pound bulk price boost slated for this compound on July 1. Tankcar prices on monoethylamine 70 percent contained amine, will be advanced to 35c. while drum carlots and less than carlot quantities were due to be upped 2½c. to 37½c. and 38½c., respectively.

Monoisopropylamine—Prices in drums will be advanced ½c. on July 1, according to an announcement last week by a major producer. Rising costs of manufacture have been plaguing producers in the past year. The increase in freight rates last March was absorbed at the time inevitably producers are forced to up prices to compensate for the higher overall costs, it was said.

The new schedule will be as follows:—tankcars, 30c.; drum carlots, 32½c. per pound and less than carlots, 33½c.

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Six Drugs Are Placed Under Narcotics Control

Six new synthetically-produced drugs have been placed under control of the federal narcotics law, by the terms of a proclamation signed by President Eisenhower. Each is said to have addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability smilar to morphine.

The new drugs are described as:—

- 4, 4 - diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone. (piperidyl methadone).
- Isopropyl 1 - methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate.
- 3-diethylamino-1, 1-di(2-thienyl)-1-butene. (diethylthiambutene).
- 1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyhexamethyleneimine.
- Ethyl 2, 2-diphenyl-4-morpholinobutyrate.
- Ethyl 1-[2-(p-aminophenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate.

The proclamation insures the application, to each of the new drugs with their dangerous addiction potentiality, of the same restrictive measures as are applied to morphine and similar addicting derivatives of opium.

German Private Imports To Be Freed of Quotas

More than 90 percent of Germany's private imports from the dollar area are to be freed from import quotas, it was announced last week in a communique issued in connection with the talks between Chancellor Adenauer and Secre- of State John Dulles.

About 600 individual items will be affected by the action, it was stated, including many raw materials and agricultural and manufactured products. The liberalization means that American exporters will be able to sell United States goods on the list without German government restriction solely on the basis of commercial considerations, such as price and quality.

The list of items will be issued by the German government, probably this week.

Hammer Granted Leave

John L. Hammer, jr., director of marketing for Monsanto Chemical Company's Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Mo., has been granted leave of absence to attend the fall session of the advanced management program at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Procurement Parley Series Gets Under Way This Week

A special procurement conference will be held June 21 in Baltimore, Md., with top officials of all major government purchasing agencies participating, Wendell B. Barnes, administrator of the Small Business Administration, has announced.

Mr. Barnes said the conference would be the first of a nationwide series designed to make it possible for large numbers of small firms in all parts of the country to obtain first-hand information on government purchasing procedures.

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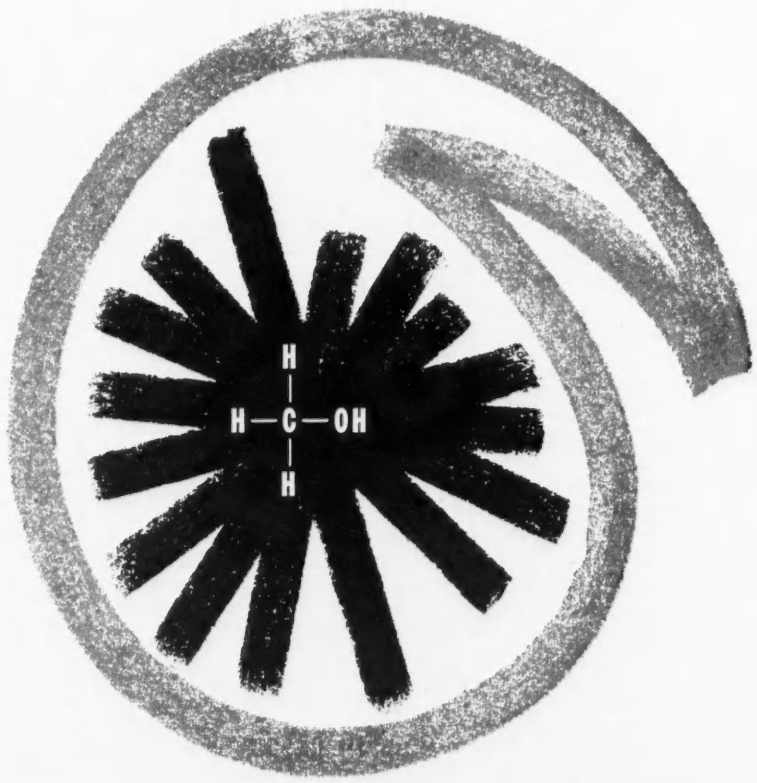

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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices for fishmeal and scrap declined $3 per ton on the east coast and in the Gulf area in a week characterized by listless trade in the fertilizer market generally. Dried blood was off 25 cents per unit-ton in Chicago, matching the decline in New York in the week previous. Major fertilizer components were virtually at a standstill as mixers marked time till the end of the closing fertilizer year, cautiously reducing inventories as the off-season approached. The decline in nitrogen fertilizer materials, started with the sharp reduction in ammonium sulfate prices, had become general by last week. Solutions, ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia, including the fertilizer and refrigeration grades, and aqueous ammonia were all slated for price reductions effective under contracts negotiated by July 1.

The National Plant Food Institute reported US fertilizer consumption in the calendar year 1955 was 20,416,410 tons, an annual figure topped only by the 20,679,026 tons consumed in 1954. Figures excluded limestone, phosphate rock, colloidal phosphate, basic slag, secondary and trace elements, gypsum, sulfur and other soil amendments.

The statistics looked even better in light of NPFI's observation that plant food content of fertilizers had risen from an average of 20.3 percent in 1939 to an average of 28 percent at present. Thus, actual plant food consumption was put at 5,700,000 tons in 1955.

Data indicated fertilizer consumption had increased more than 37 percent in the past 10 years, rising more than 169 percent in the west north central states and declining only in New England, where it went down 23 percent.

Increases in 1955 over 1954 included one of 12.7 percent in the western states and smaller ones in New England and in the middle and south Atlantic areas. A 2.4 percent decline last year in the middle west was attributed in large part to drought in the west north central states. Poor weather was blamed for a drop of 10.7 percent in the south central region.

The figures in this report approximated rather optimistic estimates covering consumption in recent months. Several sources had said actual consumption of plant food was about equal to that of last year or only off a few percentage points.

Some trade sources quarreled with this appraisal. They said they didn't know of any producers who were doing a satisfactory business at this time.

The discrepancy appeared to lie mainly in the fact that production has been increased to a marked degree while consumption has declined slightly.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.
Fishmeal, $3 per ton.
Fishscrap, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
108.48	108.88	109.73	110.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous — This direct application fertilizer continued to move into new markets in the fertilizer season now closing and thus maintained a fairly satisfactory sales position in what was a poor year generally.

A statement in this department in the previous issue implied that anhydrous ammonia was already available at the reduced price of $80 per ton. There was no evidence to support this interpretation. The market price was still $85 per ton. The $5 per ton reduction will not be in effect until July 1.

The refrigeration grade was also slated to drop $5 per ton July 1. The new price will be $82.50 per ton.

Some producers had also announced a $5 reduction effective after July 1 in prices of aqueous ammonia.

Ammonium Sulfate—Terms of sale were by now almost universally established at $32 per ton, both currently and for trade at the outset of the coming fertilizer year beginning July 1.

Price protection clauses appearing in the new contracts represented a concession to an emphatic demand voiced by mixers throughout the country. Producers were counting on these guarantees to give the necessary assurance to mixers who had been cautious in placing their orders for speculative reasons. The guarantees should have the effect, in the view of producers, of introducing a desirable degree of stability to this market.

Production of ammonium sulfate in April, combined with output of diammonium phosphate and ammonium thiocyanate, was 167,968,582 pounds, the Bureau of Mines reported, off 1.4 percent from the 170,425,892 pounds produced in the month previous. Production was 166,451,687 pounds in April, 1955.

Output for the first four months of 1956 amounted to 668,331,272 pounds, compared to production of 641,023,744 pounds in the like period of 1955.

Animal Proteins—Prices of fishmeal and scrap declined $3 per ton on the east coast and in the Gulf area. The market was dull. Demand was quiet. Supplies were fair.

Quotations toward the end of the week were $133 for meal and $129 for scrap.

Animal proteins were listless generally.

Blood was off 25c. per unit-ton in New York, matching the decline in the Chicago price in the week previous. Prices now stood at $4.50 in New York, $5 in Chicago.

Bonemeal was slow, unchanged at $55 per ton.

The hoofmeal trade was inactive, unchanged at $6.25 per unit-ton.

Nitrogenous Solutions—Additional producers announced new price lists for solutions. Most revisions reflected the general decline in nitrogen fertilizer materials slated to take effect after July 1.

There was considerable difficulty reporting these prices, since there was a random variety in the content of nitrogen and other nutrients of the various solutions. Trade sources noted a tendency to diversify solutions even more.

Phosphate Rock—Producers noted a moderate upturn in business over recent weeks. The season as a whole was disappointing, however, and trade sources said they anticipated a season of hard selling in the coming fertilizer year.

This market has faired better than that of other major fertilizer components, largely because of sustained strong demand for export. Even better export trade could have been reported but for the shortage of bottoms and high ocean freight rates. In this connection, there was considerable agitation to get shippers to take more freighters out of moth balls.

Another heartening development, from the standpoint of producers, was some indication of a slight easing in ocean freight rates.

One exporter said the situation with respect to bottoms was still critical but that it had eased up a bit recently.

Potash—Trade was dull last week. Producers said mixers were sitting out the last weeks of the old fertilizer season. Stocks were on the heavy side, and prospects indicated little material could be moved over the next several months.

Volume of trade throughout the season was estimated at slightly more than 90 percent of the volume recorded in the previous fertilizer year. Activity was actually higher than it was a year ago in many localities, but these were for the most part minor outlets. Trade has been off substantially in most high-volume market areas.

Pesticides

The Department of Commerce reported that 3,245 flasks of mercury was consumed in first quarter 1956 for agricultural purposes, including use in manufacture of insecticides, fungicides and bactericides for industrial purposes.

Sodium Arsenate—This weed killer was marking up increasing gains for use in the cleaning out of water weeds, taking much of the market formerly reserved for copper sulfate for this use.

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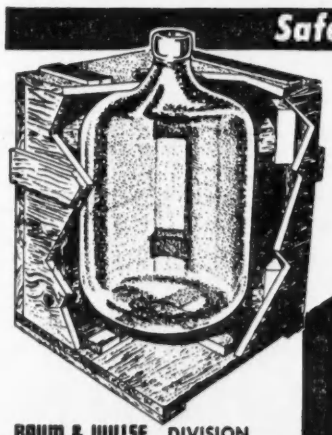

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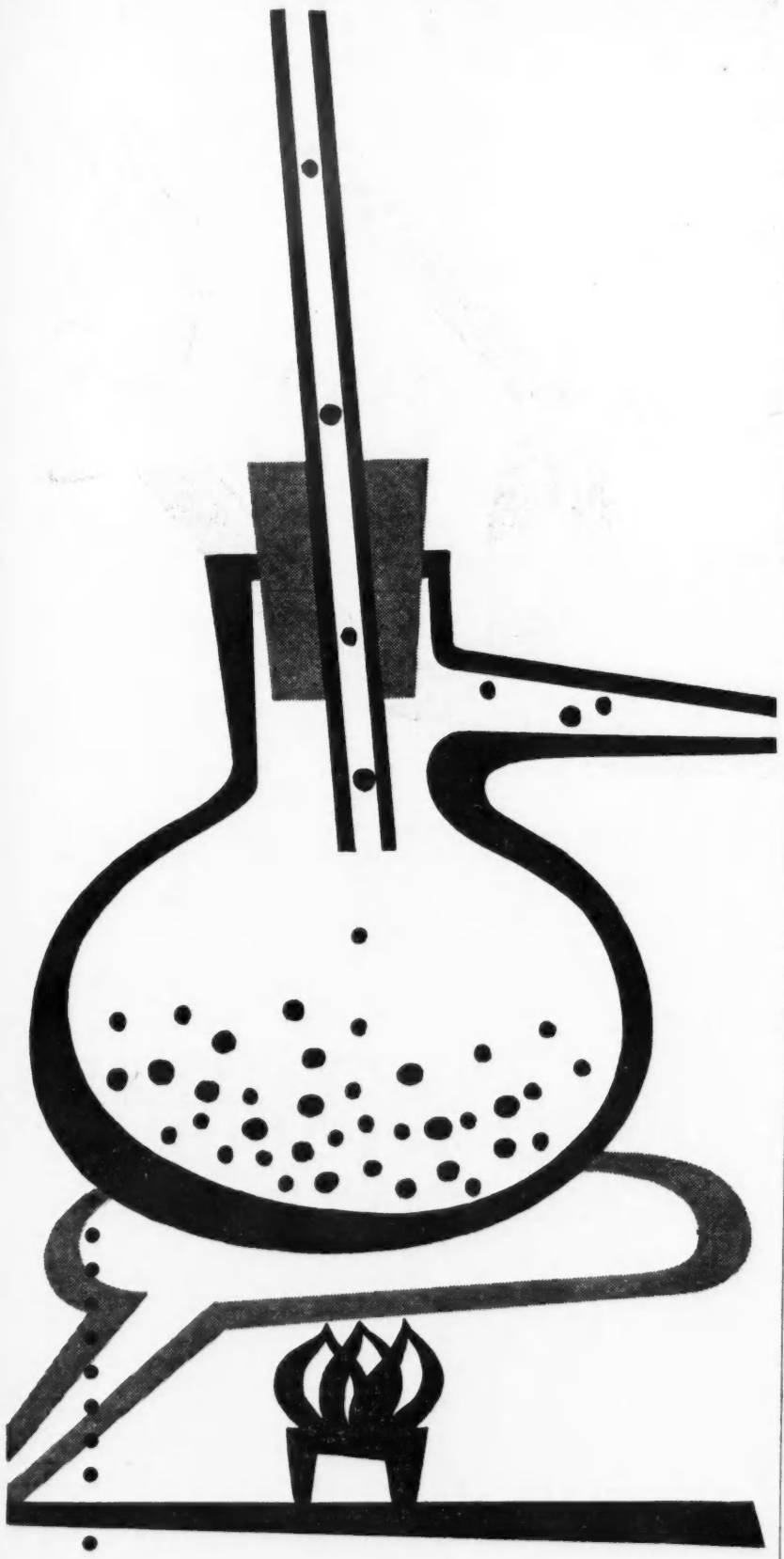

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Coal Chemicals

Changes in prices of several intermediates and dyes, some effective immediately and others scheduled July 1, were announced last week. Pentachlorophenol and sodium pentachlorophenate prices will rise 1 cent per pound across the board effective July 1 under contracts. The advance on the salt price was made immediately effective on spot. The food grade of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol will be increased 9 cents per pound July 1, but the technical grade was not changed in price. The dye naphthol SWF, Prototype No. 313, was increased 21 cents per pound effective immediately.

Prices of three other dyes were reduced effective immediately. Alizarine cyanine green base Z, Color Index No. 1078, was reduced by $1.63 per pound. Brilliant scarlet 3RU, concentrated, Color Index No. 185, and yellow brown K, extra, Color Index No. 596, were each reduced 1 cent per pound.

Base prices of o-chloroaniline, o-nitrochlorobenzene, o-nitroaniline and o-nitroanisole were reduced 5 cents per pound. For o-anisidine, the tankcar price was reduced 8 cents per pound, quotations on smaller lots reduced in such a way as to increase drum differentials 1 cent per pound on carlots and 2 cents per pound on less carlots.

The base price of o-phenetidine was reduced 9 cents per pound.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced output of steel in May amounted to 10,496,000 net tons, a record for that month and the eighth consecutive month that steel production has topped the 10,000,000 net ton mark.

The Institute estimated steel production in the week ended June 17 would amount to 96.6 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,378,000 net tons of steel. The figure was compared to output of 2,380,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,345,000 net tons in the comparable week in May and 2,316,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dyes, p-313, Naphthol, SWF, 21c. per lb.

Reduced

o-Anisidine, 8c. per lb.
o-Chloroaniline, 5c. per lb.
Dyes, C.I. No. 185, brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc., 1c. per lb.
C.I. No. 596, yellow brown K, extra, 1c. per lb.
C I. No. 1078, alizarine cyanine green base Z, $1.63 per lb.
o-Nitroaniline, 5c. per lb.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, 5c. per lb.
o-Phenetidine, 9c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
114.69	114.91	115.01	114.65

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol — Material was increasingly tight last week as the issue between labor and managament in the steel industry approached a decision. Benzol would be critically scarce, trade sources said, if a steel strike were to develop. On the other hand, they pointed out that heavy inventories had been built up in recent weeks. They said that these reserves would soften demand appreciably if no strike should come.

The fundamental economics of benzol was sound. Phenol, now tight in some quarters, was benefitting from the long-term growth of plastics. Styrene monomer wsa spreading out into expanding and diversifying markets. BHC and other pesticides were moving vigorously in both domestic and foreign markets.

Phenol—Enlivened demand was drying up supply in some quarters last week as the hour of decision drew near on labor negotiations in the steel industry. Contract buyers were eager to avail themselves of as much phenol as possible under the old terms of 17c. per pound, terms that expire July 1. After that date, phenol will sell under contract at 18c. per pound. The spot market, in which the increased price was already in effect, was reported active.

Contrary to a statement made in this department in the previous issue, there was no provision known for shipment of natural phenol in galvanized drums at a 1c. per pound premium.

One major producer was offering synthetic phenol in galvanized drums at a 1c. per pound premium. Another major producer of synthetic offered it in either returnable tin-lined drums, for which deposit of $25 each was required, or non-returnable galvanized drums.

Toluol—The market environment was not greatly altered by downward revision a week or so ago of prices at several eastern shipping points.

Dyes

Alizarine cyanine green base Z, Color Index No. 1078, was reduced by $1.63 per pound effective currently. The old price was $6.13 per pound. The current quotation was $4.50 per pound.

Other price changes announced effective currently were 1c. per pound reductions in listings of brilliant scarlet 3RU, concentrated, Color Index No. 185, down from $1.03 to $1.02 per pound, and yellow brown K, extra, Color Index No. 596, down from $1.08 to $1.07 per pound.

Also effective currently, the price of naphthol SWF, Prototype No. 313, was increased by 21c. per pound, up from $2.03 to the current quotation of $2.24 per pound.

Intermediates

o-Anisidine—The base price was reduced 8c. per pound, from 86c. to 78c. per pound, effective immediately. Prices for smaller quantities were reduced so as to increase drum differentials 1c. per pound on carlots and 2c. per pound on less carlots. The carlots price went down from 87c. to 80c. per pound. Less carlots price was reduced from 88c. to 82c. per pound. Shipping terms were freight allowed.

o-Chloroaniline—Effective immediately, prices were reduced 5c. per pound across the board. Quotations were reduced from 68c. to 63c. per pound in tanklots, from 70c. to 65c. per pound in carlots and from 72c. to 67c. per pound in less carlots.

At the same time, shipping terms were changed from freight equalized to freight allowed.

Cyclohexanone—Effective currently, the tanklot price has been reduced 3c. per

Cokeoven Output: April

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing April 1956 and the same month in 1955 as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Only cokeoven output is represented. (Creosote content of creosote-coaltar solutions was not calculated prior to January 1956.)

	April 1956	April 1955	1st Four Months 1956
Benzol (excluding motor grade)....gals.	15,894,055	13,966,982	64,902,994
Creosote oil:—			
Cresote-coal tar solution....gals.	308,035	655,975	1,115,651
Content in solution....gals.	277,758	.....	961,672
100 percent straight distillate....gals.	1,659,665	2,170,480	7,110,662
Total 100 percent creosote....gals.	1,937,423	.....	8,072,334
Crude coaltar....gals.	75,408,376	70,337,519	301,175,199
Naphthalene, crude:—			
Solidifying under 74° C....lbs.	3,463,041	3,756,831	13,848,633
At 74° C and under 76° C....lbs.	1,285,391	1,370,828	4,272,792
At 76° C and under 79° C....lbs.	11,889,027	10,999,789	47,446,745
Total ....lbs.	16,637,459	16,127,448	65,568,170
Pyridine, crude (dry basis)....gals.	19,004	23,881	96,197
Solvent naphtha, refined....gals.	13,503	30,141	61,434
Toluol, 1° and 2° grades only....gals.	3,242,433	3,068,026	13,276,499
Xylol ....gals.	931,816	971,210	3,791,202

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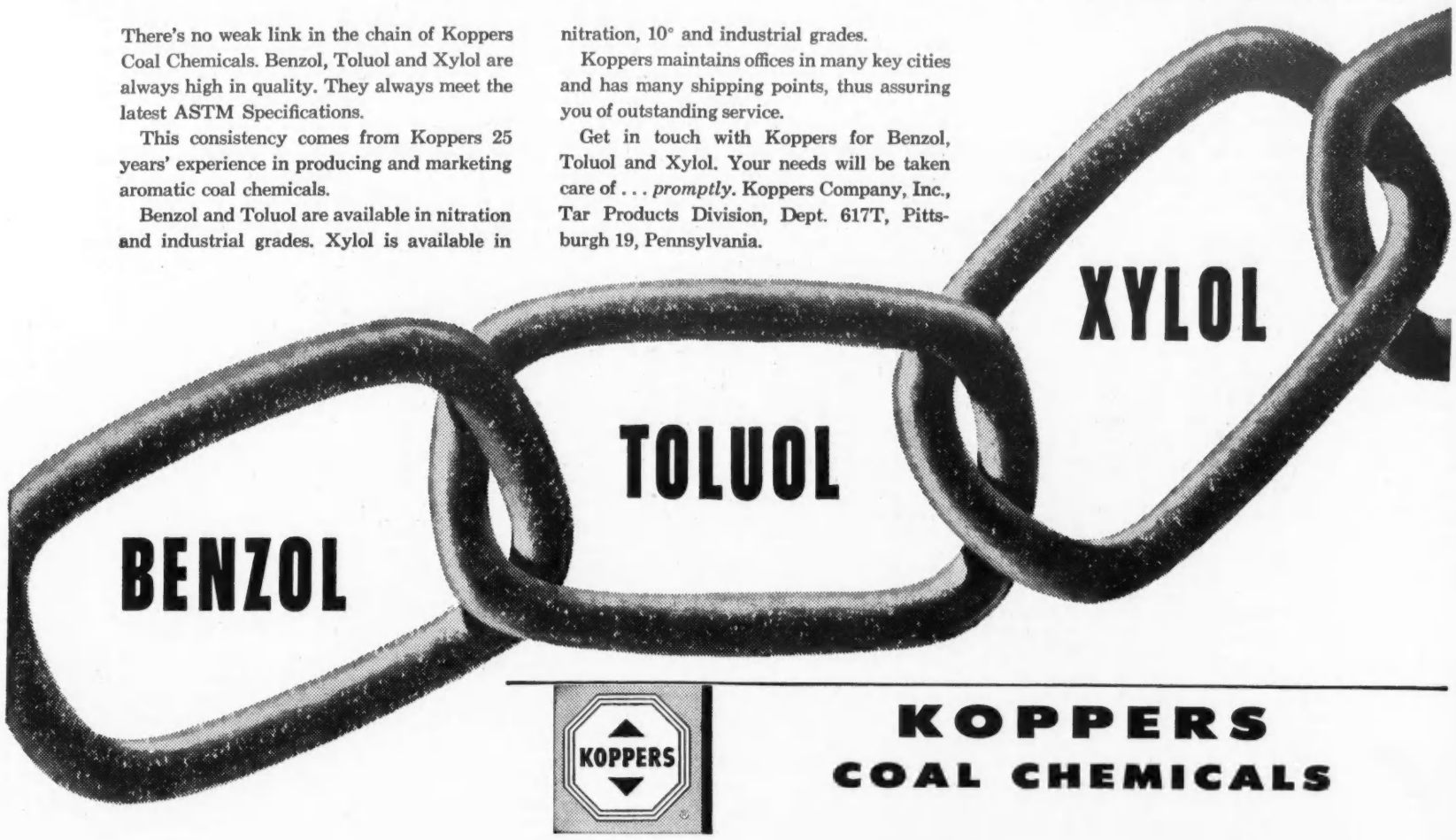

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

pound in the east. The decline was from 32c. per pound to the new quotation of 29c. per pound on a delivered basis.

West coast prices were reduced by 1c. per pound, down from 36c. to 35c. per pound in less carlots, delivered.

Cyclohexanone is an industrial solvent used in the manufacture of plastics, coatings and pesticides.

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Effective July 1, the food grade will be advanced 9c. per pound. Quotations, currently $1.11 per pound on truckloads, delivered basis, and $1.15 in less truckloads, will be increased to $1.20 per pound on truckloads and $1.24 per pound on less truckloads.

The technical grade, unchanged, remained at 91c. per pound in carlots, drums, delivered basis, and 95c. per pound, same basis, in less carlots.

o-Nitroaniline—Prices were reduced effective immediately by 6c. per pound on less truckloads and 5c. per pound in larger quantities, with a change specified in the quantity required to rate the lower price.

Formerly, o-nitroaniline was quoted at 54c. per pound for not less than 10,000 pounds and 57c. per pound for less carlots. Current quotations were 49c. per pound in truckloads and 51c. per pound in less truckloads. Shipping terms were freight allowed.

o-Nitroanisole—Prices were reduced 5c. per pound effective immediately, drum quotations declining from 45c. to 40c. per pound. Shipping terms were changed at the same time from freight equalized to freight allowed.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene—A 5c. per pound across the board decrease in prices was put into effect immediately. At the same time, shipping terms were changed from freight equalized to freight allowed.

Quotations were reduced from 18c. to 13c. per pound in tanklots, from 20c. to 15c. per pound in carlots and from 21c. to 16c. per pound in less carlots.

Pentachlorophenol—A 1c. per pound increase will be put into effect across the board July 1 on spot and contract business.

Prices at the works, freight equalized, will be advanced from 21c. to 22c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and from a range of 22½c. to 29c. per pound in less carlots and less truckloads, to quotations ranging from 23½c. to 30c. per pound.

o-Phenetidine—The price on truckloads was reduced 9c. per pound effective immediately. o-Phenetidine, formerly quoted at $1 per pound, was now listed at 91c. per pound in truckloads and 93c. per pound in less truckloads, freight allowed.

Sodium Pentachlorophenate—Briquets, pellets and powder prices have been advanced across the board 1c. per pound effective immediately on spot orders and July 1 on contract.

The change advanced quotations on briquets and pellets from 25c. to 26c. per pound in carlots, works, freight equalized, from the range 26½c. to 33c. per pound to the range 27½c. to 34c. per pound in less carlots.

Powder prices were advanced from 24c. to 25c. per pound in carlots, works, freight equalized, and from the range 25½c. to 32c. per pound to the range 26½c. to 33c. per pound in less carlots.

In all instances, the range of less carlots prices depended on quantity.

Vinyltoluene—Effective currently, prices on tankcars only were reduced one-half cent per pound. The current quotations were now 16c. per pound in tanklots, 18½c. per pound in carlots and 19½c. per pound in less carlots. Shipping terms on all quantities were on a freight allowed basis.

As on other occasions in the recent past, the change was made simultaneously with and exactly corresponded to a change in prices of synthetic rubber grade styrene monomer.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 17 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	925,385
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,403,503
Benzol	gals.	3,522,434
Coaltar	gals.	17,313,661
Creosote oil	gals.	671,651
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,746,318
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,433
Toluol	gals.	776,130
Xylol	gals.	223,884

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Potassium Oxyquinoline Sulphate
Pentobarbital Sodium
Phenobarbital
Phenobarbital Calcium
Phenobarbital Sodium
Secobarbital Sodium
Theophylline

AROMATIC and FLAVORING CHEMICALS

Benzyl Alcohol
Cinnamic Acid
Diacetyl
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Phenyl Acetic Acid

TECHNICAL CHEMICALS

Allyl Acetone
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Benzilic Acid
Benzoin
Benzyl Alcohol
Benzyl Chloride
Benzyl Cyanide
Cyanoacetamide
Chrysanthemum-Monocarboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester
Dibenzyl Ether
2,5-Dimethyl Hexadiene-1,5
2,5-Dimethyl Hexadiene-2,4
Diphenyl Acetic Acid
Ethyl-2-Acetyl-4-Pentenoate
Glycine Ethyl Ester Hydrochloride
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Triglycollamic Acid

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n-Butyl Diethyl Malonate
Ethyl-1-Methylbutyl-Diethyl Malonate
Ethyl-1-Methylpropyl-Diethyl Malonate
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1-Methylbutyl-Diethyl Malonate
1-Methylpropyl-Diethyl-Malonate
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Plant Food Institute Elects Prindeville

—Continued from page 7

contended, is that they develop along free democratic lines and not along authoritarian lines.

A speech delivered for retiring institute president Howell told the 1,000-odd members and their guests of the benefits that have resulted from the merger last year of the two fertilizer organizations into the single unit. Mr. Howell was not present and his remarks were read for him by Ralph B. Douglass, of Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.

The address said that the institute has been able to achieve greater efficiency with economy, and without seriously sacrificing programs and projects that have been inaugurated and conducted to increase the public knowledge, acceptance and use of fertilizers.

Looking ahead to the "challenges and needs for even greater service," the speech added:

"We are more than a billion dollar industry. Each year we are spending a little more than a half-million dollars for promotion—to tell our story, to conduct our programs with the land-grant colleges and our work with the many other organizations, agencies and media that have farmers as their customers.

"In the years ahead, we will find it necessary to expand our institute programs, projects and services if we are to meet new competitive conditions.

"When plant food is the farmers' best buy—when plant food is recognized as one of the most important tools for lowering the unit cost of production—we cannot retrench! A better selling job is still ahead of us."

Vague Management Deplored

In an address titled "Dramatize Your Selling," Glenn Fouche, president of the Stayform Company, Chicago, deplored the failure of management to analyze its own shortcomings when conditions arise that are not to our liking.

He said that management is too ready to blame vague conditions, vague personnel, or vague labor conditions when all the time, the real trouble lies in vague management.

"In a complex world which will become more so," he said, "we have mastered machines but we have not yet mastered man. We know how to get greater production from machines but man — his thoughts and how to make him more productive—is still our great and largely unexplored new frontier.

"The best thing today for management," he concluded, "is a greater study of man and men for nine-tenths of our problems will be solved when we have learned better to manage men."

Drs. J. M. Bohlen and G. M. Beal, associate professors of rural sociology of Iowa State College, presented a visual demonstration on the subject of "Who Influences the Farmer."

They said that "most of the research studies indicate that the most important source of information that influences farmers to start using fertilizers is other farmers" and that the "mass media ranks next in importance."

John Ott, president of John Ott Pictures, Inc., Winnetka, Ill., authority on time-lapse photography, presented some film shorts on the growth of plants to point up the comparative results of proper feeding.

His film presentations showed the plant roots as they were growing and reaching out for plant food. One graphic scene showed the roots actually coming into contact with plant food. Another showed the growth response of a plant suffering from an extreme chloratic condition, when treated with one of the new chelated iron formulas.

The institute issued awards for "superior journalistic contributions toward the building of the soils of our nation" to Paul C. Johnson, editor of *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, and R. J. McGinnis, editor of the *Farm Quarterly*, Cincinnati, Ohio. Louis H. Wilson, secretary and director of information of the institute, presented the awards.

Cyanamid Makes Accelerator

American Cyanamid Company's rubber chemicals department has begun pilot plant production of a new delayed action accelerator. Called "Dibs Accelerator," it will be of special interest to tire manufacturers and others who encounter severe scorching problems in processing. "Dibs" is an addition to Cyanamid's present line of delayed action accelerators, "Nobs Special" and "Nobs No. 1."

Anti-'Good Faith' Bill Passes in Lower House

The house last week by a 393-3 vote acted to tighten antitrust law provisions that restrict a business from making different prices to different customers.

The bill, now before the senate, is designed to overcome the effect of a 1951 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. As a result of that decision a large supplier can now offer a mass merchandiser a much lower price than he offers his other customers if he can show he is acting in good faith to meet competition.

Under the house bill, "good faith" would not be a perfect defense if the discrimination substantially lessened competition or tended to create a monopoly.

The debate brought predictions that the amendment might alleviate, but could not be expected to prevent, price wars among gasoline stations.

Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York told the house it might take many new supreme court decisions to "untangle" hidden meanings in the simple, one-page bill.

Solvay Names Executives

Appointments of John C. MacLeod as assistant director of operations, effective August 1, 1956, and Bennett D. Buckles as assistant to the vice-president, effective July 1, 1956, have been announced by Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Continental Can Opens Lab; American Antes $27 Million

Two big container companies have completed, or are beginning, projects worth $34 million for research, equipment, modernization and expansion.

Continental Can Company, New York, has opened a $7 million laboratory for research and engineering. American Can Company, New York, has appropriated $27 million for installation of new manufacturing facilities as a first step in combating rising tin and steel plate prices.

Characterized as a "vote of confidence in the future of the metal container," Continental Can's new Chicago laboratory was designed to meet the company's needs in metal research and engineering for the next twenty-five years.

Scientists and engineers will work on problems of new metal containers and non-metal components, new machinery to make and close the containers, and new products suitable for packaging in metal and related materials in the three-story laboratory.

American Can will install extensive new equipment and plant facilities at various points in the United States to process tin and steel plate from continuous strips which, to a major extent, will eliminate the use of pre-cut sheets which Canco, along with the rest of the can industry, has been using up to now.

Among initial steps in the two-year, $27 million program will be construction of a large plate processing plant in the Chicago area. Additional plate processing equipment will be installed at Canco plants in Oakland, Calif., and Tampa, Fla., plants.

Plate processing facilities will be installed in the New York metropolitan area, Baltimore, Md., Los Angeles, a site in Texas, and a number of other locations.

Acheson Industries Elects Two to Board of Directors

M. W. Reynolds and P. C. Buck have been elected to the board of directors of Acheson Industries, Inc., New York.

Mr. Reynolds, who has been general manager of Acheson Colloids Company as well as a vice-president of Acheson Industries, Inc., will take on new duties as vice-president in charge of Acheson Industries' recently formed International Development Division.

He will be assisted by Paul Barnes, formerly Supervisor of Export Sales for Acheson Colloids Company. John W. Shier has been appointed general manager, succeeding Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Buck will continue serving the company in his present capacity as vice-president in charge of production and engineering, with offices at Port Huron, Mich.

Lithium Ore Concentrator To Be Built by Lummus

Lummus Company, New York, has been engaged by Green Bay Mining & Exploration, Ltd. Edmonton, Alta., Canada, to prepare plans for the erection of a 1,000-ton daily capacity concentrator for the processing of lithium ore in the Herb Lake area in Manitoba, where Green Bay discovered a sizable lithium deposit earlier this year.

Lithium samples have been forwarded for metallurgical tests and the study should be completed by Lummus within the next few weeks, according to Michael M. Phillet, president of Green Bay.

At the same time, Mr. Phillet disclosed that the company plans to file within the week a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States covering the proposed listing of the 1,749,480 outstandng shares of Green Bay stock on the American Stock Exchange in New York. Appication to list the shares on the exchange also is slated for this week.

Nat'l Gypsum Sales Unit Undergoees Reorganization

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced a major reorganization in its sales department. The company has set up a commercial trade sales division managed by J. William Duncan. George W. Handy has been named technical director.

Duncan L. Farr has been named to the newly created post of director of research. James R. Radcliffe has been transferred from research to sales, with added responsibilities.

H. William Orth has been promoted to sales manager of National Gypsum's acoustical sales division, succeeding Mr. Handy. Joseph E. Seguine has been named merchandising manager of paint sales.

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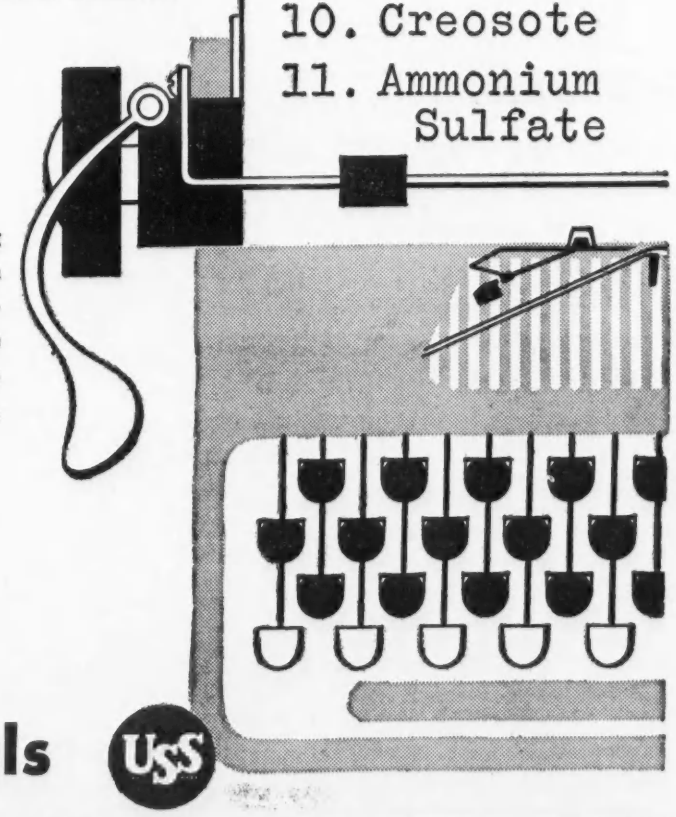

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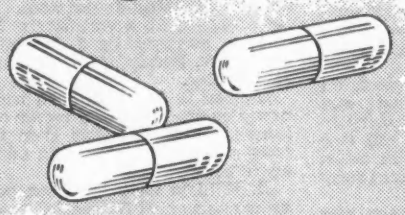

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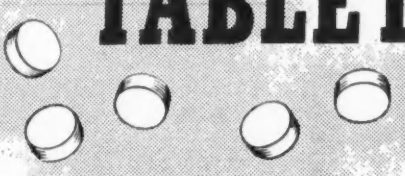

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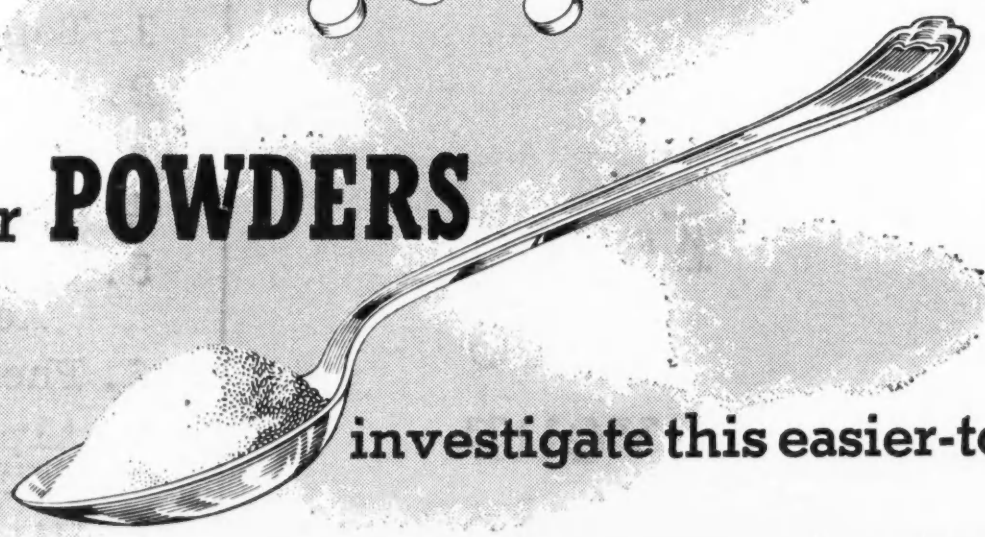

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The spot market was featured by an advance in guar gum prices last week. The unusually severe winter in Europe drastically affected the bean crop there, causing an estimated 50 percent loss. Edible guar gum quotations were up 7½ cents per pound in carlots while technical grade material was increased 4½ cents, on the same quantity basis. This constituted the second price advance to date this year and possibly not the last in view of the supply conditions and the steady rise in consumption.

Asia has been ruled out for the time being as a supplier of guar beans since the various countries where they are grown have restricted exports in view of their use as food. Consumption of guar gums has been estimated to be currently running at about 100 long tons monthly, according to one trade source and plant facilities have been running overtime for some months trying to accommodate consumers' requests.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, guar, food grade, 7½c. per lb. technical, 4½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
65.85	65.85	65.84	67.16

For Current Prices see Page 9

With Summer weather having arrived at last, seasonal items have been enjoying a customary boost in output with a corresponding increase in the output of a number of chemicals which go into these products. Citric acid was said to be running at a very good rate and facilities have been expanded to accommodate the expected heavy demand for this versatile material. The tartrates were moving well on the whole with imported acid not as great a factor as was cream of tartar. The latter has been able to compete on a considerable scale with domestically produced material in virtue of its lower price and the fact that purity requirements for industrial use are not as stringent as is the case for pharmaceutical and food usage.

Tartrates prices continued to hold up up at a firm level. In addition to the competition from European buyers for argols, the specter of a smaller argols output this year has loomed up as a result of the damage done to the vineyards on the Continent this past Winter. Wine production is expected to be less and production of argols, of course, proportionately lower.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be at brisk levels. Seasonal factors were credited with boosting overall inquiry. The frozen food industry accounts for a substantial proportion of the overall total, it was noted, in its use of ascorbic acid as an antioxidant.

Supplies of ascorbic were said to be adequate to meet current requirements and expected to continue in the future.

Prices were firm.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were ample to accommodate consumer requirements and expected to continue. Prices were stable with no change expected. The major end use for the bismuth salts is in the manufacture of stomach remedies, it was pointed out.

Caffeine—Substantial quantities continue to move to bottlers of carbonated drinks. It was noted, however, by one trade source that there has been a decline in the amount of caffeine purchased for this purpose from those soft drinks manufacturers who have plants overseas. A major cola manufacturer was said to do a good deal of his caffeine buying from producers in Europe, notably Germany. Not only are European prices lower due to the wage differential but there is no problem of currency exchange, it was noted.

The supply situation was said to be adequate to accommodate present consumer requirements and expected to continue ample in the future. Prices were steady.

Cream of Tartar—Demand for cream of tartar was reported to be moving at a brisk rate. Supplies were reported to be adequate to meet consumer requirements and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Imported cream of tartar was reported to be competing with domestic material to a significant extent in industrial outlets for the salt.

On the pharmaceutical level, however, imported cream was a minor factor in view of the willingness of pharmaceutical manufacturers to pay a higher price for the domestic material as compared with that available from abroad. Stability of supply, guaranteed quality and familiarity with domestic manufacturers were all factors in the pre-eminent position of the domestic material in pharmaceutical end uses.

Prices were reported to be holding at firm levels in the face of high raw materials costs and sustained inquiry. The outlook for the immediate future was for a continued strong price trend in the tartrates with the possibility of even higher prices if raw material costs were to rise. The severe frost damage to the vineyards in France as a result of the extremely cold winter is expected to curtail wine production with a concommitant decline in argols output. This could result in argols quotations going higher than at present, it was noted.

Guar Gum—Prices were recently advanced in the second price hike this year. The unusually cold weather in Europe this past winter was said to have ruined about 50 percent of the current bean crop. There has been little hope of additional material from Asia in view of the embargo on guar bean exports resulting from its need as a food in those countries. Many large users of guar beans were said to have shifted to the gum as a result of their inability to meet bean requirements.

Currently, the market in guar gum is very firm and the immediate outlook is for a continued heavy demand exceeding available supplies. All guar gum plants were reported to be operating on an overtime basis with shipments moving on the heels of expanded production facilities. Quotations on the food grade were reported at the 50c. per pound level while the technical grades was pegged at 40c. This was an increase of 7½c. and 4½c. per pound respectively since it was advanced in May.

Consumption of guar gum continues to expand, according to trade sources. One observer predicted an annual consumption of 5,000 long tons in 1957. Current rate was about 100 long tons a month. Water solutions for guar gums were said to be clear, non-toxic, tasteless, odorless and colorless. Their use in the paper industry is steadily on the increase. According to one authority, guar gum has about eight times the thickening ability of starch, about twice that of top grade sodium alginate. Improved wholly edible guar gum offers technical solution to many problems. It offers an economic way of thickening, since less than a dime's worth of the gum will thicken one gallon of water to the point of non-flowability. Readily soluble in cold water, although maximum viscosity is attained by heating the water solution to 85 degrees Centigrade and cooling. Dilute acids, alkalies and electrolytes have little effect, in general on the viscosity, nor does prolonged boiling.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was reported to be running at a good seasonal rate. Competition in the domestic market is considerable and supplies were more than adequate to accommodate consumers' requirements. The emphasis on the use of lanolin in many cosmetic products has resulted in a steadily rising demand for this product, according to some trade sources. Overall consumption of lanolin has been on the increase, too, in its use in the various waterless hand cleaners which have been gaining in popularity in the past year or two. Industrial uses for lanolin were also diversified, contributing to the overall substantial demand.

The ready availability of degras or crude wool grease, from which lanolin is extracted, had assured consumers of a ready supply in the foreseeable future, according to trade sources queried. Imports of degras from abroad in addition to domestic output of this material combined, were estimated to be more than

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ample for current needs of all consumers. Competition in the degras market is, of course substantial, and marked by considerable effort on the part of dealers to meet the competitions' prices. Currently common degras prices ranged from 10c. to 13c. per pound, depending upon quality and sellers' ideas. Neutral wool grease ranged as low as 10c. per pound for the poorest quality up as high as 18c.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices advanced in most markets during the week ending June 5, 1956. Cane blackstrap prices were 14½-15½c. per gallon at New Orleans where demand continued generally slow. Prices advanced ½c. at Mobile, Beaumont, Corpus Christi and Jacksonville. Several feed mixing center prices reflected the advance in New Orleans, and were mostly based on 15c. per gallon. The spread in East coast blackstrap prices is now 16-17c. per gallon at New York and 16½-17½c. at Albany. Trade sources indicate that most customers had contracts prior to the price advance which covered their requirements through December, 1956. Market conditions for beet, citrus and corn molasses continued unchanged from a week ago.

The following local Puerto Rican blackstrap sales were reported for the week ending June 1, 1956:—73,286 gallons (91.88 degree brix) at 9c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tank and 7,205 gallons at 11.8c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill tank.

Botanicals

The spot market has begun to reflect new crop availability as prices eased in some items. While collections have been delayed due to the unseasonably cold spring, the outlook, supplywise, was generally brighter than it has been in recent years. Weather conditions in the Northwest were reported to have been quite good this spring in comparison to the past two or three years when excessive rainfall resulted in a greatly curtailed crop. Spot prices were noted to be going lower on this root as a result. Mandrake root collections were also expected to show a substantial improvement over the past few years, due to favorable growing and curing conditions. The scarcity of mandrake root in recent years brought about a substantial rise in the price of this item with a con-commitant increase in podophyllum resin an important pharmaceutical extracted from the root.

While weather conditions to date are appreciably better than last year, another and equally important factor in the botanicals picture is labor. Opportunities for employment in Southern areas were never so good as they are today. The number of industries establishing more plants in the South has grown by leaps and bounds and the standard of living has risen considerably in a few short years. Coupled to this development was the establishment of a minimum wage of $1 per hour last March, which was significantly higher than what a considerable number of marginal laborers were customarily paid.

Already dealers have upped their buying prices substantially to make it more profitable to work at botanicals collection, but the lure of industrial work which generally pays more and is far less tedious, has attracted most of the able-bodied, leaving botanicals gathering almost exclusively to the women, children and indigent. The market in imported botanicals was largely unchanged. Licorice root stocks were believed ample to carryover trade needs until the next crop season which will start in mid-summer. Ergot was in slow demand while inquiry for papain was also sporadic. Stocks of these items were adequate to accommodate current and anticipated trade requirements, it was noted. Nutgalls remain in tight supply and the continuing tension in the Middle East has been very disquieting to tannic acid producers who depend upon Syria for their nutgalls supply.

Grace-Cosden Merger Off; Oil Reserves Are Too Low

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has dropped its plan to merger with Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex.

According to a joint announcement last week by J. Peter Grace, president of W. P. Grace, and Raymond L. Tollett, president of Cosden, proven crude oil reserves of Cosden were below the minimum figure of 17,765,000 barrels stipulated in the merger agreement between the two firms.

The reserves estimate was made by DeGolyer & MacNaughton, independent geologists of Dallas, Tex. As the Cosden management, after polling members of its board, was unwilling to consider a lower price, the merger pact was terminated.

Drug Act's Fiftieth Birthday

—Continued from page 7

will be Canadian Minister of Health Paul Martin and the following US government officials:—

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom; Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson; Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield; Commissioner of Food and Drugs George P. Larrick; Rep. J. Percy Priest; Dr. A. R. Miller, Meat Inspection Branch.

Talks also will be given by Mrs. Theodore Chapman, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; William F. Schnitzler, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Among industry representatives scheduled to speak are G. Cullen Thomas of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles Wesley Dunn of the Food Law Institute; Porter Jarvis of Swift & Co., Chicago; John T. Connor of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., Charles G. Mortimer of General Foods Corporation, White Plains, N. Y., James Hill of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York; Roy G. Lucks of California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, and H. Gregory Thomas of Chanel, Inc., New York.

Chemical Industry Seen

—Continued from page 7

ence, "represents a greater proportion of its sales dollar than is the case in any other industry. It employs more scientists and engineers in research than any other industry."

Mr. Healy reminded the attendees of the popular belief that "dollar profit" motive will result in the stifling of creativity and individual talent—and the entire substitution of economics for science.

"Contrary to this popular opinion," Mr. Healy said, "the 'profit motive' can serve as a powerful stimulus and can produce invaluable rewards. The profit itself assures continuity of research. Profit can afford creativity and can reward it properly."

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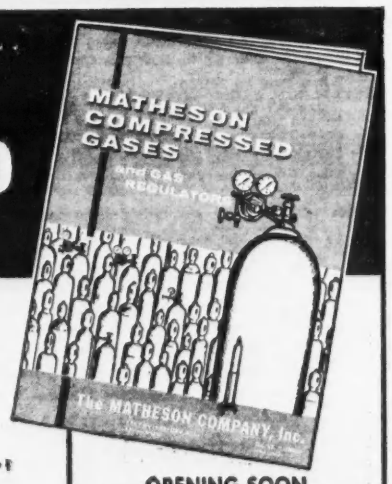

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ALOE—88 cs, Meer Corp, Capetown
3-AMINO-1,2,4 TRIAZOLE — 137 dms, American Chemical Paint Co, Rotterdam
o-AMINOBIPHENYL—15 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—36 dms, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYLOPECTIN—11 bgs, National Starch Products, Rotterdam
ANGELICA ROOT—19 cs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
ANILINE DYES—14 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
82 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
24 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
28 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
3 cs, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
2,288 bgs, North American Corp, Lourenco Marques
2,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
BARBASCO ROOT—729 bls, Astoria Pan-Americana, Iquitos
1,331 bls, Astoria Pan-Americana, Belem Para
214 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Belem Para
BARIUM SULFATE—102 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BEESWAX—34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
80 bls, Poons & Co, Buenos Aires
30 bgs, C H Rosenberg, Ceuta
15 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
40 bgs, Ermos International Corp, Porto Alegre
12 bgs, Cutuco
6 bgs, Santiago
25 bgs, Havana
43 bgs, Tampico
101 blks, Assab
112 pkgs, Assab
BERGAMOT OIL—8 hfcs, Grace National Bank, Messina
8 hfcs, Messina
BILE, OX—4 dms, J M Rodgers Co, Durban
6 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BRUCINE—5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BUCHU LEAVES—54 bls, Meer Corp, Capetown
CADMIUM—661 cs, Indussa Corp, Lobito
242 cs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Genoa
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
16 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
1 cs, J Berlage, Kobe
POWDER—50 cs, Elton Trading Corp, Keelung
112 cs, P H Petry, London
40 dms, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—4 dms, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Penang
CANDELILLA WAX—154 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—17 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Mangalore
10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
5 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
SEED—9 cs, Wm E Martin, La Libertad
CARNAUBA WAX—501 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
876 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Parnahiba
250 bgs, Smith & Nichols Inc, Parnahiba
150 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Parnahiba
375 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahiba
125 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Parnahiba
313 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahiba
238 bgs, Frank B Ross, Parnahiba
455 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
1,310 bgs, River Plate Corp, Parnahiba
789 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahiba
438 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Parnahiba
446 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
245 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Co, Fortaleza
957 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
152 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
334 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
245 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
58 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Hamburg
147 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Natal
112 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
56 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Natal
300 bgs, Areia Branca
56 bgs, Fortaleza
501 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—2,600 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
4,500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—1,697 pkgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,227 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,033 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
100 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
239 tons, G Dogen & Co, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Bombay
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Louisfurth, Colombo
CITRON OIL—60 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Shulton Inc, Keelung
CLOVE—200 bgs, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—52 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, H J Saunders, Rotterdam
10 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Hamburg
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—1,829 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
417 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
40 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Antwerp
COPPER CYANIDE—266 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE OIL—2,000 tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Toronto
m-CRESOL—45 dms, Glasgow
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
150 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Liverpool
478 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
25 dms, Koppers Co, Liverpool
453 tons, Midland Tar Distillers, Cadis Head
CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
CUBE ROOT—1,162 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Nagoya
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
100 cs, Marseille
DAMMAR GUM—154 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—10 cks, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Asahi N Y Inc, Yokohama
5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
116,049 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
124,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
115,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
107,823 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Avonmouth
GARLIC POWDER—50 cs, Schonfeld & Sons, Yokohama
GELATIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
250 bgs, B Young & Co, London
100 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GINGER—84 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
50 bgs, Mombasa
GUAIACOL GLYCERYL ETHER—4 dms, Red Star Chemical Co, Hamburg
GUAR GUM—300 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—29,804 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
18,456 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF AND HORN MEAL—2,171 bgs, Ossa Products Corp, Buenos Aires
IODINE, CRUDE—260 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IODOCHLOROOXIQUINOLINE—2 dms, B L Lemke & Co, Rio de Janeiro
IRON BLUES—16 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
JABORANDY LEAVES—49 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Parnahiba
KARAYA GUM—725 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
62 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—195 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra
60 bgs, Accra
LABDANUM GUM—33 cs, Alicante
LACTOSE—100 dms, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—200 qu cs, Chemical Bank, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Port au Prince
25 dms, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Port au Prince
LITHARGE—368 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER POWDER—20 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Valencia
1,005 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
140 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
MAGNESITE—2,715 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM FLUORIDE—1 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
MALONIC ACID—1 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Hamburg
MANGROVE BARK—7,200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tumacs
MENTHOL—100 cs, Amer Trade Inc, Santos
225 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
MENUKELIVER OIL—10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
MERCURY—48 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
200 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 flks, Rotterdam
METHYL SALICYLATE—9 cans, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,200 tons, Instituto Cubano de Est Del Azucar, Antilla
MONO CRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER — 10 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
MONTAN WAX—160 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—948 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—45 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
NICKEL CHLORIDE—10 bbls, American Union Transport, Bremen
50 bgs, D Hauser, Bremen
SULFATE—30 bgs, Oil & Chemical Products Inc, London
30 bbls, National City Bank, Kristiansand
152 bbls, Kristiansand
NUTMEG—500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
56 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
125 bgs, Rotterdam
OCHER—224 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Mossel Bay
64 cks, C J Osborn Co, Mossel Bay
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
OJECIFIN POWDER—10 dms, Astoria Pan-Americana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—306 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
ORANGE PEEL—77 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valencia
PALM OIL—75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—225 tons, Durkee Foods, Matadi
347 tons, Congo Bank, Matadi
23 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
183 ctns, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
615 tons, Matadi
360 ctns, Rotterdam
PALO SANTO OIL—34 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—50 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
56 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
14 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
14 cs, American Ferment & Co, Dares Salaam
22 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—450 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
200 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
355 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
225 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
1,718 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
2 dms, Perry Bros, Penang
8 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Penang
3 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Singapore
PEATMOSS—3,500 bls, J E Bernard, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremerhaven
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
1,455 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremerhaven
3,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,600 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
1,868 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,975 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,350 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,250 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
PECTIN—20 kgs, Colyer-Pectin Co, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
175 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
210 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
350 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
80 bgs, Colombo
WHITE—80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
280 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, Meer Corp, La Libertad
PETITGRAIN OIL—30 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,956 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
103,158 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
217,602 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
118,219 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
217,254 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
120,013 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PINENEEDLE OIL—11 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE—334 bgs, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
ALCOHOL—534 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
CHLORIDE RESIDUE—89 dms, Durban
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Hogen Corp, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
METABISULFITE—100 cks, H Reisenberg, Rotterdam
SILICATE—1,814 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PROPYLTHIOURACIL—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—133 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE—1 dm, Tar Residuals Inc, Gdynia
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,030 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,011 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RAFAELITE—150 kgs, Chas A Redden, Liverpool
RED, IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
ROSEMARY LEAVES—140 bls, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
10 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Iquitos
RYANIA—2,537 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SACCHARIN—20 bbls, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—1 cs, Valencia
SAFROL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
SAGO FLOUR—547 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
458 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
SANDARAC GUM—8 bgs, Meer Corp, London
SEEDLAC—900 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
183 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
SHELLAC—67 cks, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
68 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
75 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—24 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Valparaiso
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
650 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
LAURYL SULFATE—40 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—190 dms, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—660 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—400 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bergen
26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Glasgow
STRYCHNINE—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
SULFOSALICYLIC ACID—1 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
TABERNANTHE ROOT—19 bgs, M Schlitter, Matadi
TALC—3,700 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TETRAALYKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cks, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
THYME LEAVES—72 bls, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—60 cs, Reiman Corp, Belem Para
TUNALIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TURMERIC—66 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
70 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cochin
70 bgs, L E Ransom, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bgs, T H Deutz, Antwerp
UREA—165 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
165 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—3,114 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—107 cs, Mombasa
POWDER—37 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B1—775 dms, Nichimen Co, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—4,962 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,724 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
682 bgs, Olson Sales Ageney, Durban
1,114 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
545 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WHITING—1,460 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—53 dms, National City Bank, Kobe
142 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
8 dms, Antwerp
ZINC CYANIDE—89 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR—22 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
CASEIN—300 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
COPAL GUM—42 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Mfg Co London
COPRA—1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
6,480 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CAKE—3,243 sacks, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
1,000 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
CORIANDER SEED—256 bgs, London
CUMIN SEED—274 bgs, Overseas shipping Co, Rotterdam
364 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Hong Kong
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—672 bgs, London
MOLASSES—1,713 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
NICKEL SULFATE—20 bbls, Crown Chemical & Engineering Co, Oslo
400 casks, Air Express Agency, Helsingfors
PAPRIKA—350 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—600 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
200 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—160 bgs, Hirisaki Farms Inc, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,393 long tons, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
14,311 long tons, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
51,136 tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
28,089 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Aruba
26,961 long tons, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
16,100 net tons, The Texas Co, Las Pitdras
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz & Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—110 dms, Philipp Bros Chemical Co, Amsterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,021 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
SESAME OIL—70 ctns, Pacific Mutual Sales Co, Yokohama
SEED—280 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cutuca
500 bgs, Bank of California National Assn, Cutuca
50 bgs, Grace & Co, Cutuca
100 bgs, Cutuca
200 bgs, Pacific National Bank of San Francisco, San Juan
SODIUM NITRATE—110 tons, Tocopilla
1,100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, New York Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—3,265 bgs, Antwerp
6,265 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
YEAST EXTRACT—80 cs, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—790 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,920 bgs, Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
5,544 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
944 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—760 bgs, Buenos Aires
MEAL—254 tons, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
162 tons, Swiss Bank Corp, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR POWDER—40 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, London
110 cs, Keelung
CASEIN—500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—634 bgs, Havre
1,200 bgs, Bordeaux
CLAY—696 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
CODLIVER OIL—52 dms, Bremen
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
FLUORSPAR—2,845 tons, Tampico
FUEL OIL—74,621 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,335 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HORNMEAL—1,543 bgs, Buenos Aires
MENTHOL—100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
NAPHTHALENE — 941 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp

PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,100 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,510 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,308 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
1,500 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—124,833 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
215,820 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
107,477 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
158,442 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
351,917 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
154,355 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
495,440 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
226,473 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
115,712 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—754 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,522 bgs, H Eiken & Co, Buenos Aires
SILICIC ACID—2,240 bgs, Cabot Inc, Hamburg
SODIUM FLUORIDE—400 bgs, H Dixon & Sons, Nagoya
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Cristobal
WATTLE EXTRACT—904 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
WHITING—22 tons, Antwerp

San Francisco

ARABIC GUM—25 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,320 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
5,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
BONEMEAL—1,087 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Alexandria
CASSIA—173 pkgs, Beton Co, Rotterdam
355 pkgs, Rotterdam
CLOVE—100 bgs, Capetown
COPRA—700 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
536 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—400 bgs, Bank of California, Cenca
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—3,333 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEATMOSS—150 bls, East Asiatic Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—139,373 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
38,929 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Umm Said
484,067 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
17,085 tons, Richfield Oil Co, Bendar Mashur
29,517 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mina Saud
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Durkee Foods, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Zeil & Co, Rotterdam
SAVORY LEAVES—29 bls, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
SODIUM BICARBONATE—994 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, H Sundheimer Co, Hamburg
THYME LEAVES—44 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
13 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
WHITING—1,120 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

Plax Elects President

Robert F. Elder has been elected president of Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn. He previously was executive vice-president. Prior to joining Plax, Mr. Elder was a marketing consultant and vice-president in charge of affiliated companies of Lever Brothers.

Merck Ascorbic Tablets Made by New Process

A new process for making ascorbic acid tablets 15 percent smaller without lowering vitamin C activity has been developed by the technical service laboratories of the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., following the addition of coated ascorbic acid to the firm's vitamin C line.

The new process, made possible by coated ascorbic acid, enables manufacturers to produce tablets of 500 mg. vitamin C potency in units weighing only 605 mg. each, according to Dr. H. E. Silcox, technical director. Tablets of 500 mg. vitamin C potency produced by conventional methods normally weigh more than 700 mg.

Use of the Merck process not only results in a tablet more than 100 mg. lighter, but the advantage of being able to wet granulate coated ascorbic acid directly saves considerable time and labor, it was pointed out.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 35*

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65 —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75 —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½ —
l.c.l	lb.	.26 .41½
c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23 —
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l. works.	lb.	.03⅛—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04 —
smaller lots works	lb.	.06½—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04¼—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO.,		
Hydride cns., works	lb.	7.00 8.45
Nitrate dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls, or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 —
lump, electric-fused, bgs.,		
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45 —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48 —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60 —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63 —
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½—

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"T" (Trimethylacethydrazide Ammonium Chloride)	M.P.=192°C (lit.)	Pilot
LEAD TETRAACETATE	80-90% active, wet with acetic acid	Pilot
OXAMIDE	M.P.=419°C (lit.)	Pilot
SUCCINYL CHLORIDE	M.P.=17-18°C	Pilot
SUCCINYL CHOLINECHLORIDE	M.P.=162-164°C	Pilot
"VitaStain" (2,3,5-Triphenyltetrazolium Chloride)	M.P.=245°C (decomp)	Pilot
"ZEREWITINOFF" REAGENT (1.0 N soln MeMgI in purified n-butyl ether)		Pilot

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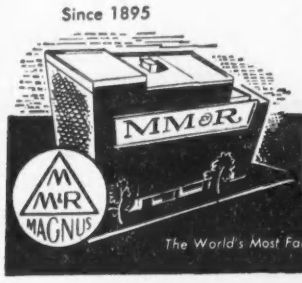

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market appeared to be unmoving last week, dealers reported, with most material bidding time in anticipation of further development. Though the seasonal picture continues to offer buoyance to much material, particularly the citrus oils, the overall picture is not one of great firmness. The South American oils continued to show ease, with bois de rose once again declining in price. Last weeks new listing for this oil, $3.00 per pound,, was 25c. per pound less than previously quoted. The cause for weakness in boise de rose remains the existence of cheaper Peruvian quality material on spot. This material had previously declined about 25c. per pound in price.

Citronella oil remained unmoved in price although dealers admit that the recent sharp break in shipping prices should make itself felt. They contend, however, that the effect shouldn't be immediate because of small stocks on spot.

Dillweed looked particularly strong last week, it was reported. This was attributed to strength at source. Dealers noted that in spite of the tendency on the part of some to depress price in order to acquire newcrop at lower listings, the strong holders at source will have none of it and the price movement is upward if anything. African geranium oil showed signs of further firming last week, dealers said, as a reflection of source position and shortness of stock. The crop will begin next June but there is no way of telling at present just what size or quality it will be.

Aromatic chemicals also appeared unmoving. Some summer replacement material moved with the seasonal market for essential oils, but for the most part this material remained relatively easy with the rest of the market.

Seeds and spices, as always, appeared to show some movement, though this market as the others, was relatively slow. Mace advanced in both qualities, dealers noted. East Indian climbed 15c. per pound; West Indian rose 5c. per pound. Poppy seed advanced and pimento, as a result of climbing source prices in Jamaica and additional export taxes in Mexico, rose in price across the board.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coumarin, 15c. per lb.
Oil, dillweed, 50c. per lb.
Lavandin, 20c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, bois de rose, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
137.69	137.65	135.43	137.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—This commodity showed a further decline to the level of $3-$3.75 per pound, dealers here on spot reported last week. The break in spot price to a new low failed to come as a surprise, however, in the light of new and lower shipping prices received on Peruvian oil over the past weeks. The new listing is 25c. per pound less than the previous quote, it was noted. The Peruvian material was selling for approximately 25c. per pound less than its previous spot quotation.

Citronella—Spot prices, according to dealers, have not yet reflected the recent sharp break in shipping prices from Formosan source areas. Dealers attribute this to the fact that spot stocks are relatively small and whatever oil is available on spot or nearby is at relatively high cost. Unless some unforeseen development should arise, however, a gradual easing in spot quotes can be expected between now and the early fall.

Dillweed—This oil is reportedly exceptionally strong in the country, dealers reported last week and in view of the limited unsold stocks in the market, prices are higher ranging from $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. According to reports, there has been a tendency in some directions to depress the market so that it may be possible to obtain newcrop oil at lower prices. Stocks in the country are in exceptionally strong hands, however, it was reported, and recent bids at low prices have been turned down.

Geranium—African material last week was showing signs of firming somewhat, dealers reported, as a result of short stocks at source. The crop will start in next June but there is no way of telling at present just what size or quality it will be. In Bourbon material, new firmness has also been recorded, though at the same time, it appears that there will be no further advancement due to a lack of quality in much of the crop.

Jasmin—Current reports from England have it that jasmin oil from the Grasse and North Italy growers has, contrary to earlier reports, not suffered excessively from the February frosts. The jasmin products have reportedly been in good demand, but the material on hand supposedly will be sufficient to handle normal requirements until the next crop.

Lavandin—One dealer reported last week that very serious damage were suffered by the Lavandin plants through frost in the very first days of crop growth. Because of these losses, prices have been moving upward. New listings for 30-32 percent lavandin oil is $2.55 per pound; new listing for 22-24 percent material is $2.60 per pound. The old inside listing for the material was $2.35 per pound.

Lemongrass—East Indian material is unchanged on spot, dealers reported last week, though shipping prices are generally on the soft side. With no variation in either source or spot positions, shipping softness should spread throughout, it was said.

Nutmegs—Dealers reported an upward surge in this commodity last week. Imports were reportedly running 25 percent lower than those of last year. One dealer claimed that Indonesia will not likely be able to make up the deficiency in the quantity of material shipped out of the West Indies.

Sandalwood — Dealers reported last week a further price decline in sandalwood oil. This material has continued to decline steadily for the past two months. The new listing, a range of $13.35-$13.85 per pound is 15c. per pound less than previously quoted.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethole—Domestic production of this aromatic chemical for 1955 was 1,197,000 pounds with sales at 1,192,000 pounds valued at $1,313,000 at a unit value (annual average) $1.10 per pound.

Benzyl benzoate—Sales of domestically produced benzyl benzoate for 1955 amounted to 172,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. The material was evaluated at $92,000 at a unit value (annual average) of 53c. per pound.

Coumarin—Dealers reported a rise in price for this commodity, effective July 1 for contract customers and June 11 for all others. The new listing of $3.60 for coumarine in 200 pound drums and $3.70 per pound in 25 pound drums is a 15c. per pound advance over previous quotes.

Seeds and Spices

Conclusions indicated by recent Bureau of Census figures are:

Black pepper consumption has shown an improvement during the year as the carryover stock in New York is substantially less than it was a year ago. White pepper consumption also has shown a steady improvement during the last two years and warehouse stock, despite the increase in imports, are not large. It should be remembered, that large government orders for ground red peppers were placed for export this year, which means that the total import during the year is not all available for domestic consumption. Cloves importations have fallen off sharply from the peak reached in 1954 and the excess reserves here have been pretty well absorbed by the trade. The effect of of the hurricane damage in Granada should be more visible in imports of nut-

megs next year but the trend is already down.

Cardamons — This material has shown some slight easing in import figures, dealers reported last week. The 1955 estimate by the Bureau of Census came to 1,154,000 pounds of cardamons brought into the country as compared with a 1954 annual figure of 163,000 pounds and an average for the 1949-1953 period of 182,000 pounds.

Cinnamon—Ceylon quality material declined in imports into the United States in 1955, though the year's figure stands higher than the import average for the 1949-1953 period. Imports for 1955, amounted to 868,000 pounds, compared with the 1,356,000 pounds for 1955. The average annual imports for 1949-1953 was 813,000 pounds.

Mace—Both qualities of this material made good advances in price last week, dealers reported. The new listing for East Indian is a $2.30-$2.60 per pound range, 15c. per pound higher than the previous quote. West Indian material is going for $2.85 per pound, a 5c. per pound advance over the earlier quote. Dealers attribute the price hike to a rise in demand coupled with a not overly large supply that will not be replenished immediately.

Nutmeg — Dealers reportel last week that this material in both qualities was showing new firmness. The strength was attributed, it was said, to stiffening in the source areas. Also, dealers said, spot material was not overly heavy. With new-crop sometime off, it was said, the position should continue to improve.

Pepper—The market was maintained by normal consuming demand during the week, dealers reported. Shipment prices on Sarawak from Singapore hardened fractionally and India remained relatively steady. Nothing unusual occurred to cause any decided change in the general picture. The imports for the first six months of this year will be very close to those of a year ago. It is significant, dealers said, that arrivals have dropped off month by month this year. This trend will be sharply reversed in July when the first heavy imports of New crop Sarawak make their appearance. July 1955 imports were about 1,800 tons. This year the market can figure on about 500 tons of Malabar/Lampong and approximately 800 tons of Sarawak. The later is difficult to estimate exactly and might run slightly higher. Total through July however should be slightly lower than a year ago. It is generally believed that consumption, due to the generally lower levels, is running 5 percent to 10 percent above a year ago. This should at least preserve on orderly market and provide the basis to absorb the July arrivals without any heavy pressure developing.

Pimento—Material rose in both Mexican and Jamaican qualities last week, dealers reported, as a result of factors in the markets of both qualities. In Mexico, an increased export tax brought the listing up to 60c. per pound. Source market increases in Jamaica brought the listing up to 72c. per pound.

Poppy seed—Dealers reported an overall firming on spot for poppy seed last week. The new listings are all 1c. per pound higher than the previous quotes. It was noted that this market has been growing stronger for some time. Dutch material reportedly led the upward movement upon higher tables from course. Argentine, Iranian, Polish and Turkish, on spot, then followed suit.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers noted that only very small lots of Tahitian vanilla beans are available at $7 per pound and Bourbon beans from Madagascar are fully maintained at recently advanced prices ranging from $9 to $9.50 per pound.

	tons 1955	tons 1956
January	978	2,127
February	1,300	1,703
March	1,171	1,206
April	790	785*
May	1,490	660*
June	1,507	700*
	7,236	7,130

*Estimates.

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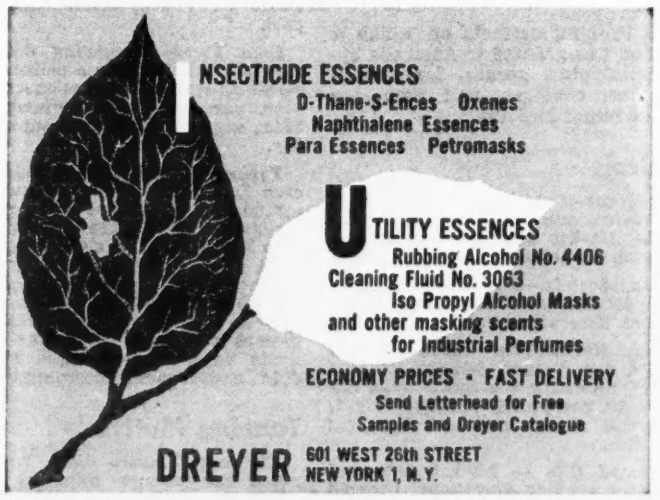

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Steady consuming demand continued for textile and leather chemicals last week. The bulk of trading was reported for prompt needs, as consumers were satisfied to keep inventories low. Withdrawals against current contracts also were in active request. A firm tone prevailed throughout the market and quotations were maintained for the entire list. Technical egg albumin was firmer and advanced sharply due to tight supplies and increased cost of production. Potato starch remained firm, reflecting the sold up production in Maine. Users continued to absorb sizable quantities against former contracts booked at prices well below current quotations. Trading in Brazilian tapioca replacements was light, but offers for shipment were still scarce and closely held. Siamese flour also was firm and available stocks for prompt shipment were reported limited, but more liberal for futures. Corn starch received more attention as substitute for potato starch from some users because of the lower cost of the former. Sago flour was unchanged and steady.

Tanners continued to restrict purchases of tanning materials to nearby shipment. Primary markets remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Tariff reductions in tanning extracts were granted by the United States at the Geneva Conference early in 1956. The change in rates is spread over a three year period, with the first 5 percent effective June 30 and the remaining portion of the reduction goes into effect June 30, 1957 and June 30, 1958.

Tanning extracts dutiable under paragraph 38 were reduced in duty from 7½ percent to 6 percent ad valorem on hemlock, chestnut and divi-divi and on other extracts (except mangrove, quebracho, valonia, wattle, oak, urunday, and myrobalan). United States imports of hemlock chestnut and divi-divi extracts have shown a substantial increase because of the exhaustion of domestic supplies of chestnut extract. Imports rose from 12.2 million pounds in 1954 to 18 million pounds in 1955.

Other tanning extracts on which a concession was granted to Australia include eucalyptus, spruce, larch, logwood, pine, canalgre, and numerous others of minor imports.

Price Trends

Advanced
Egg albumin, tech., 7c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
107.44	107.42	107.41	104.62

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consuming demand continued active, especially against current contracts. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Moderate quantities were in good request for prompt needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Good demand continued for prompt delivery. Market was firm, reflecting the forthcoming advance of 1c. per pound, effective July 1. Withdrawals against contracts also was quite active.

Sulfonated Oils — Market tone was steady at prevailing quotations. Demand was reported quite active for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Steady volume of business was noted for prompt needs. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Firm tone prevailed in this market. Demand was quite active for prompt requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02, and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Business was reported active for prompt requirements. Prices were without change and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower and reduced 867,000 bushels to 58,724,000 bushels for the week ended June 8, compared with 23,015,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Recent price decline improved buying interest and business became quite active for prompt needs. Flake was maintained at $2 to $2.02 per pound and powder, $2.04 to $2.06, spot, depending upon quantity. Scarcity of technical raised quotations to $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, according to quantity.

Egg production in May totaled 5,557,000,000 the same as in April, against 5,579,000,000 in May last year, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture. Output for January-May inclusive amounted to 27,229,000,000 compared with 27,093,000,000 during the same period last year and 1945-54 average of 27,920,000,000.

Egg Yolk—Fair volume of sales was noted for actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady, ranging from $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Tight supply condition in Maine continued to feature this market. Stocks there were scarce and market was merely nominal at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Deliveries against former contracts continued in good request. Most of the actual trading was reported in stocks on spot. Prices were maintained 8¾c. to 10¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Dutch starch for prompt shipment was unchanged at 7.9c. and 7.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Consuming demand was restricted for immediate delivery. Market remained steady. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Light trading in new crop Brazilian flour for prompt was reported on the basis of 6.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Offers were still limited, with buying interest slow. Stocks of Brazilian on spot were maintained at 8½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Medium Siamese flour was unchanged at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt and later shipment. The same grade on spot was quoted at 6¼c. to 6¾c., exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Fair trading was noted for prompt shipment. Imported solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—Consuming demand has kept up with output. Offers for shipment were unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Demand was light and confined to nearby shipment. Primary markets were without change and steady. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Business was reported fair and restricted to nearby shipment. Replacements were quotably unchanged and steady. No. 1 assorted was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock; crushed, $79 to $80, and Bombay, $63 to $64, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of the Argentine market. Trading was quiet. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/22c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Wattle—Buying interest was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. All grades were well held at former levels. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was quoted at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Coatings Materials

Effective July 1, drum differentials on plasticizers will be changed to carlot drums at 2½c. per pound over tankcars, and less than carlot drum quantities 1c. over carlots. Most paint raw materials were in the position where the cost of production and shipment were such that a decline in price was precluded. At the same time, due to slow demand from paint industry, most items were in abundant supply creating a competitive situation where an upward adjustment of prices was not likely unless forced by additional higher costs. One class of raw materials in which some upward adjustment might be expected in the future is phenolic resins, due to a 1 cent per pound price advance announced on both synthetic and natural phenol, and will become effective on contract July 1.

Titanium dioxide, as a result of the current lull in the paint business, was just emerging from its former tight supply position to one of balance. By next month producers may be soliciting orders. Demand from the paper industry was well sustained. The floor coating industry has slowed somewhat, and the paint industry was operating a still slower level.

Back of the paint industry slump in business volume were several factors. One was the cut-back in automotive production which adversely affected the industrial sales picture. Another was the unseasonable weather which has characterized the entire Spring and delayed very considerably the start of the painting season, and the volume of painting being done to date.

From a raw material standpoint, this means that paint manufacturers are sitting with very substantial inventories of finished product which will have to move out before there is any significant resumption of more than hand to mouth buying. Still another factor is the plant shutdowns for vacations which are getting ever more common during July and August. This tends to cut down buying interest, so that a slow second quarter and a slower third quarter are expected, followed by a spurt of business in the fourth quarter.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.14	97.18

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—Paste and powder aluminum pigments were in quite ample supply to meet all needs. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels which have prevailed over recent months. Demand was off somewhat from what it had been due to the slow demand for paint products, and the delay in exterior painting work caused by the very late Spring this year.

Chrome Colors—Demand for green and yellow chrome pigments was steady but at a lower level that had characterized the last two quarters. Supplies were regarded as quite ample to meet all needs. Price patterns established several months ago were holding firm, and expected to continue. Cost of manufacture was such as to preclude any reductions in price, and the abundant supply position in a market of lessening demand created a competitive situation in which prices were not likely to be adjusted upward.

Earth Colors—Natural earth colors such as the Siennas, Ochres, and Umbers were in small steady demand, not much different than they had been in the past. Those going into primers and surfacers for metal finishing felt the impact of the automotive cut-back in production, by a lessened pigment demand. Prices held steady and no change was expected.

Phthalocyanine Blue—Total 1955 production of this toner amounted to 2,884,000 pounds. Supplies were quite ample, and there was plenty of phthalic anhydride and other raw materials available for its manufacture. Price patterns which have long prevailed in the market continued firm and unchanged. Demand was steady, but off somewhat from former levels, in line with the industry generally.

Pure Iron Oxides—The synthetic iron oxide and hydrate pigments in blacks, reds, yellows, and browns were moving at a level of demand that might best be described as comparable to that of 1954. Business during the second quarter was definitely slowing up, and with plant closedowns for vacations in various consuming industries, it was expected that July and August would show a still further downturn. This was no cause for alarm, however, and producers expected an upturn in business starting in the Fall, with the year ending at somewhere around 5 percent below last year. This was regarded as very healthy business, and more normal than the previous year.

Titanium Dioxide—The overall supply position of pure and extended titanium dioxide pigments was described as adequate. Everyone who needed titanium was able to get it in sufficient quantity to meet their needs, and usually without the delay that characterized some shipments a few months ago.

Most manufacturers at the moment had their June production sold, but the way things have slowed down since the first of the month, it looked as though manufacturers might be soliciting orders in July.

Demand from the paper industry was well sustained. However, both the paint industry and the floor covering industry were off somewhat. The slow-up in demand, while it provided a breathing spell in the long tight titanium dioxide situation, left other pigments in an abundant position. Back of the slow-up were many factors, such as the cut-back in automotive production and the general slow down of industry at this time of year in expectation of plant vacation shutdowns in July and August.

In the paint industry, manufacturers had ample supply of finished goods in stock, and have had plenty of time in which to build up their paint stocks, because demand this year in trade sales type paints has been slow in developing because of the unseasonable weather. Prices on all grades of Titanium dioxide pigments were firm and unchanged and expected to hold.

Fillers and Inerts

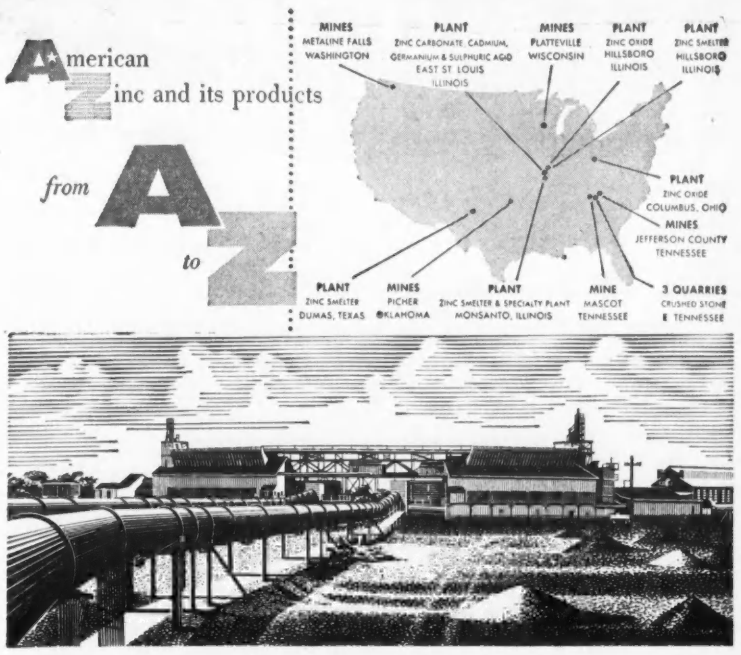
Mica—Demand for the various grades of mica, particularly wet ground mica, was well sustained. Demand from the paint industry, however, had currently slowed and was expected to remain off a bit from former levels. Inventories of ready mixed house paint were high because the unseasonable weather had prevented early starting of the painting season.

Talc—Talc in all of its various grades was in good supply under a demand that was good during the first quarter, but was currently slowing up a bit due to slow conditions currently prevailing in the

Coatings Shipments, Output: April

	Factory shipments —Dollars— April	Factory shipments —Dollars— March	Reported production —Gallons— April	Reported production —Gallons— March
Trade sales	$78,779,000	$75,189,000	22,007,000	21,950,000
Industrial sales, total	57,449,000	56,329,000	20,769,000	21,077,000
Paint and varnish	43,479,000	42,104,000	15,639,000	15,724,000
Lacquer	13,970,000	14,225,000	5,133,000	5,353,000
Overall totals	136,228,000	131,518,000	43,206,000	43,614,000

Total sales, January through April: $509,368,000.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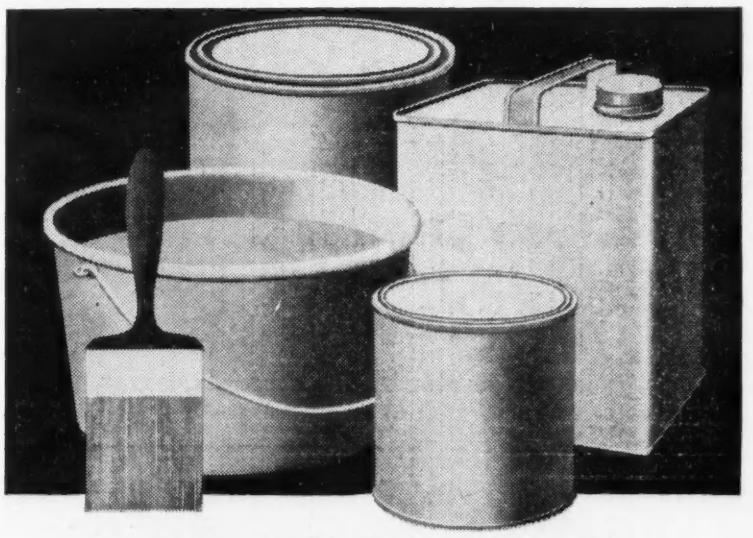

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Coatings Materials

paint industry. Overall, this did not too adversely affect business volume. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—Effective July 1, drum differentials will be increased to 2½c. per pound over tankcars. Less than carlot drum quantities will be priced 1c. per pound higher than drum carlots. The easy and abundant supply position of phthalic anhydride, together with plenty of alcohols for esterification, made for an abundant supply picture on these items. The large production capacity of the nation was certainly no limiting factor, either. The result was a market of abundant supply and keen competition. Price quotations were

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. June 8	Mon. June 11	Tues. June 12	Wed. June 13	Thur. June 14
Drums—					
M	...	8.00	...	...	8.00
WG	8.10	...	...	8.00‡	8.02‡
WW	...	8.20	...	...	8.15
Bags—					
G	...	7.78	...	...	...
H	...	7.69	...	...	...
I	...	7.69	...	...	...
M	...	7.75	7.74	...	...
N	...	8.00	7.82½	...	...
WG	...	8.10	...	...	8.04
WW	...	8.14‡	8.12	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 8)—WW, 8.23; WG, 8.14

Sales, USDA: ... 2,191* 805* 1,062* 828*

New York (per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5475	...	.5475	.5425	.5425
Sales	...	...	6,000¶	8,000¶	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. ‡Average price.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The market continued very quiet during the week, maintaining about the same price schedules and low trading level characteristic of the previous week. Purchases were largely confined to immediate needs, and buyers were apparently working on low inventories and awaiting market developments.

What buying interest there was, was for Argentine material, there being hardly enough trading in Australian and domestic casein to establish a clear cut market price. The current lull, however, was not to be taken as an indication that casein was a dead market, or that it had lost the market to competitive proteins and protective colloids.

Both casein and soya protein are extensively used in certain types of large volume latex paints. They will continue to be. Trade sales type of paint has been slow this year and the paint industry has high inventories of finished products, and low inventories of casein and proteins. Eventually, very significant buying volume will again develop, it was felt assured in most quarters.

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Morningstar Offers New Family of Potato Starches

A new family of treated potato starches which offers greater viscosity stability has been introduced by Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York.

Known as the "Arogums," the new products of starch chemistry are bringing quicker cooking, better luster, greater retention, more flexible coatings and improved penetration to the paper and textile industries, and to other manufacturers concerned with sizing, coating and finishing, Morningstar said.

The new potato starch derivatives are made in the Aroostook Potato Products, Inc., plant of Morningstar, Nicol by newly-developed oxidation processes. Similar "chlorinated" starches from cereal bases have existed for some years, but the new "Arogums" are said to be superior with respect to:—(1) larger granule size, (2) lessened set-back (reversion to the original gelation after the cook), and (3) narrower limits of viscosity variation.

Canadian Chemical Institute Elects Staff, Gives Medal

The Chemical Institute of Canada has elected Clifford B. Purvis, E. B. Eddy professor of industrial and cellulose chemistry at McGill University, president for 1956-57.

Osman J. Walker, of the University of Alberta, has been named vice-president, and E. A. Crockett, product development committee cooordinator for Polymer Corporation, ltd., Sarnia, Ont., has been elected chairman of the board.

The Chemical Institute of Canada Medal for 1956 has been awarded to Dr. Leo Marion, director of the Division of Pure Chemistry of the National Research Institute of Canada, for achievement in alkaloid research.

Cyanamid to Make

—*Continued from page 5*

also said that a site in northern Florida had been selected tentatively, but that final decision could not be made until complete details of the special problems involved in locating and building a chemical processing plant were worked out.

Mr. Towe pointed out that plans for the plant were well along and that an annual production capacity of 27 million pounds, staple and tow, is envisioned with a 100 percent expansion potential embodied in the original plant design.

On the basis of extensive wear and end-use tests already completed, Mr. Towe stated that some of the applications of "Creslan" suggested are jersey fabrics, sweaters, sportswear, blankets, fleeces and simulated fur fabrics, dresses, men's and women's suitings and overcoatings, children's wear, and certain industrial and non-woven fabrics.

"We are convincued," Mr. Towe declared, "from the knowledge gained through nearly ten years of research and a generation of experience in solving textile problems, that we have in "Creslan" a fiber of markedly superior dyeability that can be produced, processed, and marketed successfully in a highly competitive field."

He pointed out that Cyanamid pioneered in the United States the commercial manufacture of acrylonitrile, the basic chemical from which acrylic fibers are formed, and is now the world's largest acrylonitrile producer.

McKesson Price

—*Continued from page 4*

strictly, since resale price maintenance is a privilege restrictive of a free economy."

The court's minority protested that "there is no meaningful distinction between the fair trade contracts of integrated and non-integrated manufacturers."

It added that "the necessary result—indeed the very object—of the fair trade laws is to permit the elimination of price competition in the branded products among those who sell it."

Fertilizer Consumption

—*Continued from page 7*

western states where 1955 figures were up 12.7 percent over 1954. Smaller increases in 1955 over 1954 occurred in the New England, middle Atlantic, and south Atlantic areas.

Fertilizer consumption in six states continues to exceed one million tons and accounts for more than a third of the total US consumption: North Carolina, traditionally the leader, 1,791,258 tons; Florida, 1,450,101 tons; Georgia, 1,299,654 tons; Indiana, 1,099,942 tons; Ohio, 1,088,467 tons; and Alabama, 1,039,160 tons.

Percentagewise, New Mexico showed the greatest 1955 gain over 1954, 21.8 percent.

Rubber Chemicals

—*Continued from page 7*

pounds, compared with 110 million pounds in 1954. Sales of these compounds in 1955 were 121 million pounds, valued at $70 million, compared with 85 million pounds, valued at $51 million, in the previous year. Cyclic rubber-processing chemicals are chiefly accelerators and antioxidants.

The production in 1955 of acyclic rubber-processing chemicals, chiefly accelerators and peptizers, was 29 million pounds, compared with 20 million pounds produced in 1954.

Sales in 1955 totaled 22 million pounds, valued at $15 million, compared with 16 million pounds, valued at $12 million, in 1954.

N. E. PVLA Slates Outing

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has scheduled its annual outing for June 22 at the Andover Country Club, Andover, Mass.

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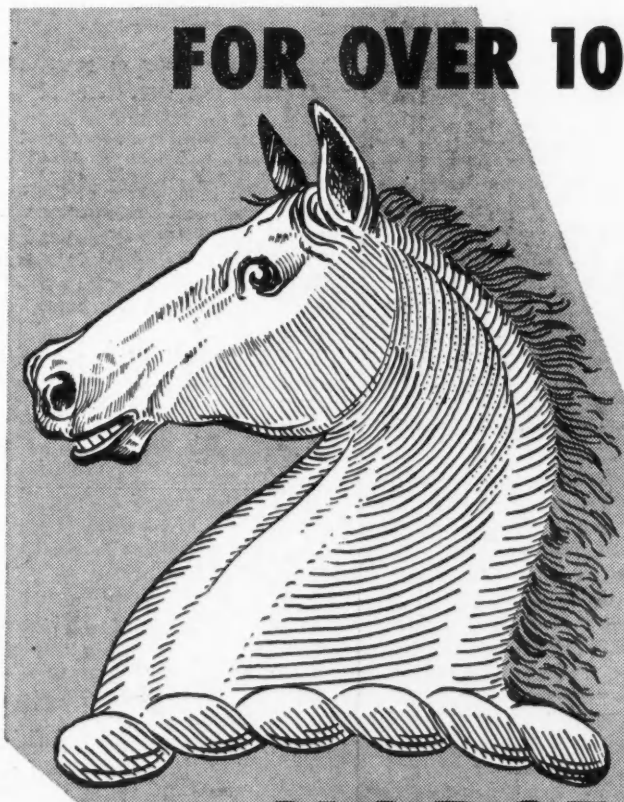

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Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
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Soybean Council Set Up; Will Work Here, Overseas

Organization of the Soybean Council of America, nationwide non-profit commodity group for the soybean industry, has been completed with election of officers from a joint committee of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association, the founding organizations.

First officers of the new Council are:—President, Howard L. Roach; vice-president, David G. Wing; secretary, R. G. Houghtlin; treasurer, Albert Dimond, and executive director, Geo. M. Strayer.

The new organization is designed to do the promotional, educational and research work both domestic and foreign which faces the soybean industry.

First undertaking of the Council will be a trip to Europe by Mr. Strayer to explore the possibilities of a market development project for soybean products in western Europe similar to one on soybeans already in operation in Japan and sponsored by the American Soybean Association.

Phillips Chemical Opens 6 New Plastics Offices

Phillips Chemical Company, wholly-owned subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company, on June 1 opened six district offices of its plastics sales division preparatory to full-scale marketing of the company's new family of polyethylenes, trademarked "Marlex."

The offices, located at Pasadena, Calif.; Elmhurst (Chicago), Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Akron, Ohio; Providence, R. I., and Bartlesville, Okla., will serve plastics fabricators using the Phillips-developed Marlex thermoplastic in all areas of the United States, Canada, and foreign countries.

Auto Design

—Continued from page 5

conditioning installations in some 320,000 homes next year.

C. W. Harper, manager of informative packaging and labeling division of Sears, Roebuck & Co., indicated that merchandising executives are looking to plastics to simplify textile distribution. What is needed, he said, is a multiple-garment package made of plastic material.

In communications, Dr. W. O. Baker, vice-president of research for Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N. J., cited the plastics industry's role in communications, particularly its development of epoxy glass fiber laminate "guides" which can carry 125,000 telephone conversations simultaneously.

In the building field, plastics have made possible the long-time dream of a "dry house"—one where no moisture will penetrate. So reported Ralph Walker of Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Smith. He indicated, however, that more research is needed on physical values of plastics and human reactions.

American Mineral Spirits Elects 2 New Officials

Karl F. Giloth has been elected assistant vice-president and Marc A. Law, jr., has been elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago.

Mr. Giloth will continue his responsibilities as midwest sales manager for the territory extending from Pennsylvania west to the Rocky Mountains. As assistant vice-president and midwest sales manager, he will supervise Amsco's sales of petroleum solvents, technical naphthas and waxes in that area.

Mr. Law, as assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, will continue in his capacity as office manager and head of the Chicago order department.

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Plastics to Have Biggest Year in '56

—*Continued from page 5*

duction of resins for film hit an 85-million-pound peak. He believes this year will be even better.

Reviewing the reinforced branch of the plastics industry, Mr. Anderson, who is president of General Molded Products Company, pointed out that almost 49 million pounds of polyester resins were used by reinforced plastics fabricators in 1955.

Noting that this was an increase of about 80 percent more than the 27 million pounds consumed in 1954, the SPI president observed that industry represetatives are predicting a further increase of 50 percent in 1956.

Growth of Polyethylene Traced

Mr. Anderson also traced the growth of polyethylene. He stated that in 1954 production of this material was 50 percent above what it was in 1953. And 1954 production was upped another 50 percent in 1955, to a total of 420,191,117 pounds.

This year, he declared, polyethylene is likely to show a similar spurt and, he added, some industry spokesmen look for a 627-million-pound production picture by 1960.

Such old plastics standbys as phenolics and polystyrene, he continued, are also climbing.

Phenolic resin production, he noted, jumped to 505,562,536 pounds in 1955, or 29 percent over the 1954 figure, and polystyrene resins at 500,959,597 pounds in 1955 were up 30 percent over the 1954 count.

Both urea and melamine together, the SPI president went on, are expected to account for some 340 million pounds of plastics production by 1960.

In reviewing other plastics, Mr. Anderson stated that the growth potential for the epoxy resins looks excellent and that they are likely to triple their position by 1960 with production exceeding 82 million pounds.

As for nylon molding materials, he said that the industry is planning to boost annual production to 45 million pounds in the next three or four years.

Many other plastics materials—such as alkyds, cellulosics, acrylics, silicones, fluorocarbons, the new glycol terephthalates such as "Mylar" and "Dacron" — have great futures ahead of them, Mr. Anderson concluded.

In justifying his prediction of the conquest of space through plastics, Mr. Arens pointed out that plastics have already helped solve the problem of rocket fuels. He referred to the recent switch in experimental rockets from liquid and gaseous fuels to even-burning solid matter.

"And," he continued, "it now appears inevitable that a new plastic—perhaps one not as yet even in test tubes—will have to form the outer shell of tomorrow's space ships. Certainly no known metal or alloy can meet the heat-resistance specifications that will be set for space needs."

In forecasting the increasing use of polyethylene film on crops, Dr. Staff declared that over the past few years it has been demonstrated that black film made from specially-formulated Bakelite polyethylene is an inexpensive way "to keep weeds under control, to cut down on irrigation costs and to produce more and better fruits and vegetables."

Dr. Staff reported that since 1953, agricultural uses for polyethylene film have grown from a few test patches at agricultural experiment stations to "Magic Carpets" covering several hundred acres.

"Magic Carpet," he explained, is a term used by strawberry growers in Southern California, who are using polyethylene film to keep ripening berries from coming in contact with moist ground.

"Reduction in mold rot and disease, in effect, increases the marketable yield by a third," he maintained.

Monsanto to Build in Disneyland

Unveiling of the Monsanto house was accompanied by an announcement by the company that it will build its first "House of Tomorrow" in the Tomorrowland area of Disneyland at Anaheim, Calif.

Work on the Disneyland site, Monsanto said, has begun and construction is expected to start late in the year, when a preliminary evaluation program will be finished. Completion of the experimental house is scheduled for early next year.

Bassons said its new car, called the "Star," is capable of going eighty miles on a gallon of gasoline. It was conceived, the company added, as a low-cost, versatile, easily repaired, highly maneuverable utility car, ideal for short haul delivery.

Cyanamid reported that its new thermosetting products—"Cymac 400' polymethylstyrene and "Cymac 201" methylstyrene-acrylonitrile copolymer, possess all the desirable properties of polystyrene and, in addition, have a high degree of resistance to heat up to 212 degrees F. for prolonged periods.

Carbide's monomer "MG-1," announced last fall, was said to have found use in the production of vinyl foams in auto crash pads, seat cushions and sun visors.

Dow's new "Ethocel" formulation was recommended by the company for commercial applications such as durable, self-lubricating plastic gears and bearings.

Of its four new polystyrene formulations, Dow described two of them as high impact materials, the third as a general purpose polystyrene tailored for the extrusion process and the fourth as an easy flowing molding compound.

Goodrich Chemicals' 'House of Today'

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, displayed a "House of Today," containing nearly 100 practical applications of vinyl plastic resins.

General Electric Company's chemical materials department, Pittsfield, Mass., exhibited its line of phenolic molding compounds.

The plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, had an exhibit with plastic products ranging in size from a woman's "spike" shoe heel to a huge refrigerated truck body.

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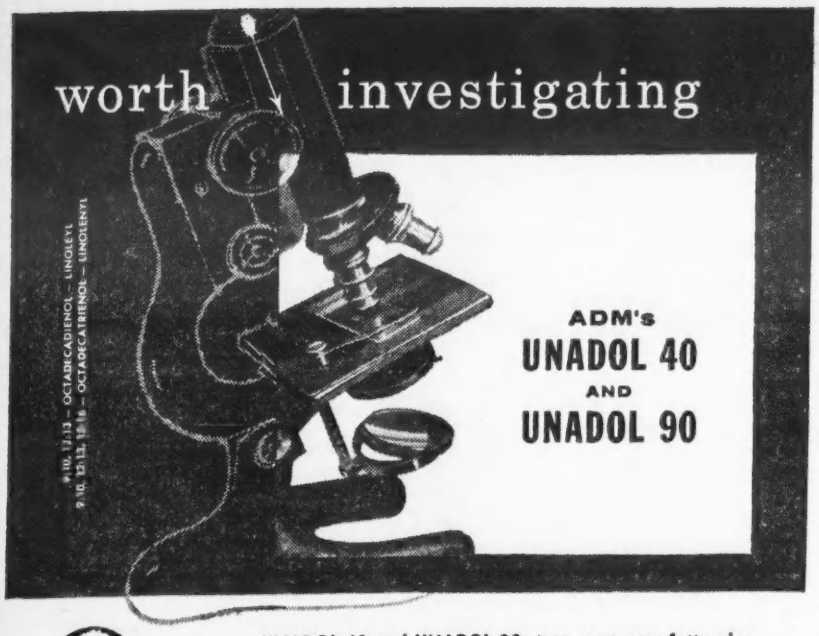

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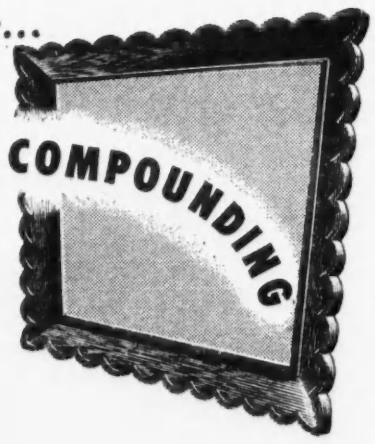

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

With trading confined to actual needs, an easier tone developed in the oils fats market last week. Soybean and cottonseed oils declined sharply. Corn oil also was off fractionally, with peanut dull and nominal. Copra was easy and lower, while crude coconut oil rallied and closed steady.

The Spanish government released 5,000 tons of olive oil in drums against contracts recently held up by embargo on exports, plus export tax of 5 percent which brought the cost of shipment about $20 per ton above the original purchase price.

Slow demand for tallow and greases weakened this market. Moderate volume of business took place at slightly lower levels. Export business was limited, though Spain purchased 5,000 tons of tallow for July-November shipment. Lard was easy and lower.

Linseed oil was reduced drastically due to the recent sharp drop in flaxseed. Consuming demand for this oil was restricted to withdrawal of sizable quantities against former contracts. Demand for refined fish oils was limited to fill-in needs and quotations were shadable due to the lower crude menhaden oil. Interest in other drying oils also lagged. Tung was quiet, but steady. Oiticica was inactive and nominal.

Scanty stocks of candelilla wax on spot and for shipment from Mexico resulted in further price advances last week. Holders raised prices at least 6 cents per pound for spot stocks and restricted sales to regular customers. Trading in carnauba grades continued slow. Prices were unchanged, but it was intimated that round lot purchases could have shaded asking prices. Crude beeswax was quiet and easy. Refined yellow declined 2 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2½c. per lb.
Oil, rapeseed, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $4 per ton.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 6c. per lb.
refd., 6c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 7 10c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅞c. per lb.
refd., ⅞c. per lb.
Linseed, 7 10c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, yellow, refd., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 17, 1955
116.83	116.83	119.57	103.88

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steady consuming demand was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were without change and well held. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 18½c., taankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Trading improved with crude sales at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and at 12½c., tankcars New York basis.

Corn—Crude declined to 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was lower at 18.34c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Liberal liquidation resulted in sharp declines in futures last week. Stop loss orders were reached and old crop months bore the brunt of the selling. New crop options also were lower but not to the extent of nearby. Trade interests were on both sides of the July delivery. Slow consuming demand and quiet export business were dominant factors. Refined salad dropped to 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was sharply lower and offered at 14c. f.o.b. mills throughout the belt.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 15, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	853	17.48	15.97	16.13S
Sept.	625	17.09	15.87	15.96S
Oct.	90	16.55	15.72	15.73S
Dec.	245	16.12	15.35	15.40S
Mar.	42	16.07	15.50	15.25@15.35
May	32	15.85	15.35	15.20@15.30
July, 1957	1	15.55	15.55	15.16@15.30

Total sales, 1,888 contracts.

Linseed—Recent declines in flaxseed were reflected in oil and the price schedule was reduced 7/10c. per pound. Business was reported spotty, chiefly for fill-in needs, with consumers taking good-sized quantities against current contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, June-August delivery; 13.7c., September and 13½c., October-December.

Flaxseed — Market firm and higher. Trading light.

Minneapolis.—Crushers raised bids on cash flaxseed 5c. a bushel to $3.45, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Strength was based on increased buying activity in the futures market rather than any trading at the cash tables. New crop to-arrive bids were unchanged at $3.40 a bushel. To-arrive bookings totaled only 4 cars and 5,860 bushels in oddlots. Crop reports were generally favorable, although concern over possible damage from hot, dry weather became a market factor as record-breaking June temperatures held sway over most of the flax growing area. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 94 cars, compared with 419 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts	Shipments— 1955-56	1954-55
Past week	166,250	50,750	103,250
Since Sept. 1	24,407,250	5,782,000	5,096,250

Oiticica—Trading was slow and tankcars were quoted nominally at 15½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 17c. to 17½c., spot as to quantity.

Olive—This market was featured by the announcement that the Spanish government had released 5,000 tons of oil in drums at $85 to $90 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Spain against licenses which were held up recently by embargo on shipments. This oil was originally purchased at about $60 per 100 kilos, same basis. The announcement caused Argentine oil for shipment to drop to the same level. Trading in the local market was slow. Spanish oil was unchanged at $3.60 to $3.75 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, as to quality and quantity.

Peanut—Trading was light, with sales of crude at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Rapeseed—Tight supplies further stiffened refined oil and tankcars were merely nominal 20c. per pound, New York basis.

Soybean—Market was easier, and declined sharply. Crude sold down to 13¼c.; per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June, July and August and 12¼c. October-December delivery. Refined salad dropped to 16.26c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 15, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	44	14.36	13.35	13.35S
Sept.	11	13.50	13.04	13.06S
Oct.	1	12.43	12.43	12.43S
Dec.	17	12.70	12.50	12.06@12.15

Total sales, 73 contracts.

Tung—Trading was light. Market was unchanged and steady at 24¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 26c. to 26½c., spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment were scarce with exporters reported asking up to $175 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports against bids around $150 per ton.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds— Beans	Oil
Last week	409,050	1,078,000
Previous week	1,129,950	40,000
Corresponding week, 1954	862,350	3,720,000
Total this year	23,494,300	32,835,000
Corresponding period, 1954	49,609,265	41,358,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was stronger and

Oils, Fats and Waxes

advanced to 47c. to 50c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Slow demand weakened this market. Prompt shipment was lower at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier and off fractionally. Trading was light and spotty at the lower levels. Offers were freer. Yellow grease was sold at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; with buyers ideas ⅛c. less. Choice white was quoted at 7¼c. to 7⅜c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet and unsteady. Cash lard was quoted at 11.35c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was steadier, and quotations were raised fractionally to 18c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and seller. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, same basis.

Tallow—Weaker tone prevailed and prices were off ¼c. per pound. Moderate sales were reported at lower levels. Bleachable fancy was moved at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was lower at 6⅞c.; special, 6⅝c. and No. 1, 6½c., same basis. Spain purchased 5,000 tons for July-November shipment. Guaranteed fancy was easy and offered at 8⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. against bids of ⅛c. less.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Lack of trading unsettled the market and quotations were merely nominal at 8½c. to 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Demand for refined oil continued spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Light pressed was offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prmopt delivery.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Market tone was steadier with stronger soybean meal, but trading was not brisk. Supplies are not burdensome. Crushing is about over for the season. Forty-one percent old process was offered at $53 per ton, sacked, Memphis and lower (Miss.) valley points June shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading spotty. Prices unchanged and fairly steady.

Minneapolis.—Market firmed up following early declines to close at about an unchanged level. Large mixers were not aggressive buyers, but a fair amount of small orders were received and supplies were limited. Some resale business was done at about a 50c. discount. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal at $52 to $53 a ton for June forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal, in tight supply, held at $60.50, bulk, Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	10,680,000	6,320,000
Since Sept. 1	632,110,000	549,420,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Export interest improved which helped to dispose of the fair sized lots. Last week the government offered peanuts to produce approximately 1,500 tons of meal. Spot sales were made at $50 per ton for expeller and $48 for solvent sacked f.o.b. mill points June shipment.

Soybean Meal — Strong board markets, coupled with fairly good demand, caused prices to move upward. Supplies on hand were not burdensome. Buyers are beginning to show some signs of resistance to higher meal prices. Forty-four percent unrestricted meal was offered at $63.50 per ton, Decatur, for June through September shipment and from $60.50 to $63 for June-July shipment, in the southeast.

Waxes

Scarcity of candelilla wax on spot and for shipment from Mexico continued to feature the market. Prices were entirely nominal and were raised sharply for limited stocks on spot. Crude was merely nominal at 72c. to 73c. per pound, and refined, 76c. to 77c., spot as to seller and quantity. There was little doing in carnauba grades. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal for spot delivery. Replacements from Brazil continued strong with offers for shipment light and closely held. Crude beeswax was quiet and unsettled. Refined yellow was easy and lower at 70c. to 72c. per pound, slabs, as to quantity.

New York AIC Installs Berdick as Its Chairman

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists at its annual meeting last week installed Dr. Murray Berdick, coordinator of research at Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, as its new chairman.

Retiring chairman Richard L. Moore of Foster Dee Snell, Inc., announced the results of the mail ballot which chose the following officers of the chapter for the coming year:

Chairman-elect, Dr. Ernest Becker, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; treasurer, Shepherd Stigman, G. B. Basford Company; secretary, Miss June Larsen, Sugar Research Foundation.

Representative to the national council, Mr. Moore; councillors, Dr. John Hickson, Sugar Research Foundation, and Dr. Gordon Whitcomb, American Cyanamid Company.

At the meeting, the honor scroll of the chapter was presented to Dr. Charles N. Frey, consultant and lecturer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his professional accomplishments. For many years, Dr. Frey was director of research and development at Standard Brands, Inc.

WAXES

Importers and Refiners
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MAMARONECK REFINED BRAND
Vegetable Waxes
CERESINS — OZOKERITES
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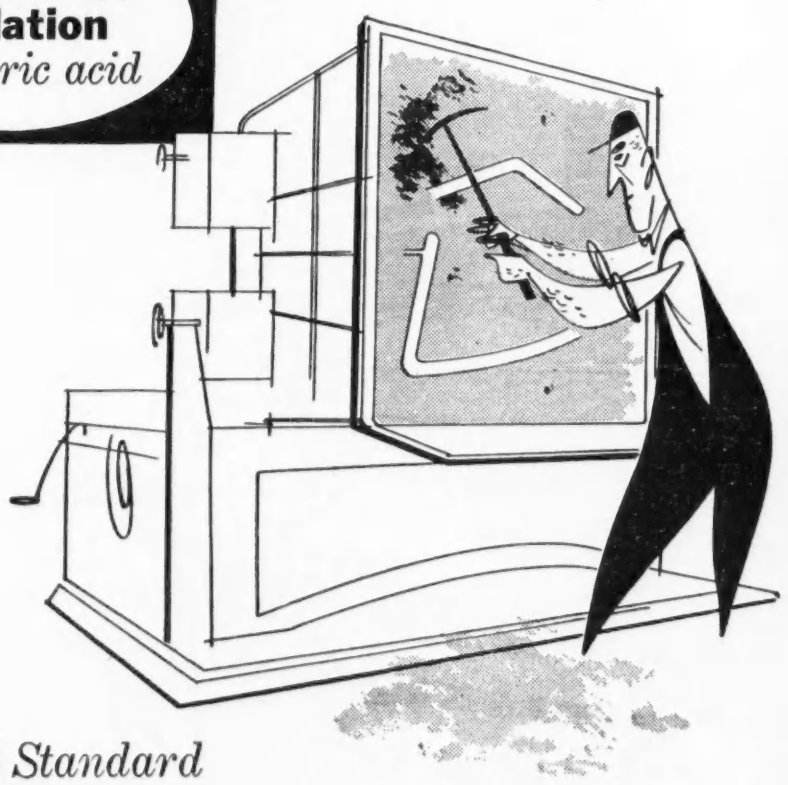
spotlight on
uniformity, oxidation
in stearic acid



Emersol® 120 Standard
eliminated "kettle hardening" in lime buffing compounds

This actual customer experience is further evidence of the outstanding uniformity and resistance to oxidation of Emersol Stearic Acids.

Case History No. 26-9 . . . A large manufacturer of buffing compounds used Emersol 120 Standard exclusively for all his stearic acid requirements in lime buffing compounds because it eliminated "hardening" in his kettle during processing. Prior to this exclusive use, he found that occasionally competitive material would react with the lime to form hard lumps or cause complete hardening of the entire kettle contents, both resulting in a total loss of the compounded material.

While the basic cause of this "reaction" is not completely known, there is strong evidence that it may be due to the presence of oxidized acids in the stearic acid. Thus, this customer experience also testifies both to the outstanding oxidation resistance of Emersol Stearic Acids and to their uniformity.

Regardless of the products you are making, these two important characteristics of Emersol Stearic Acids will reflect in higher quality end-products. When these are coupled with other advantages such as excellent color stability and resistance to rancidity, you have an unbeatable combination that will make your products more appealing, stay appealing longer. And since Emersol Stearic Acids cost no more than competitive grades, why not buy all your stearic acid from Emery?

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Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers
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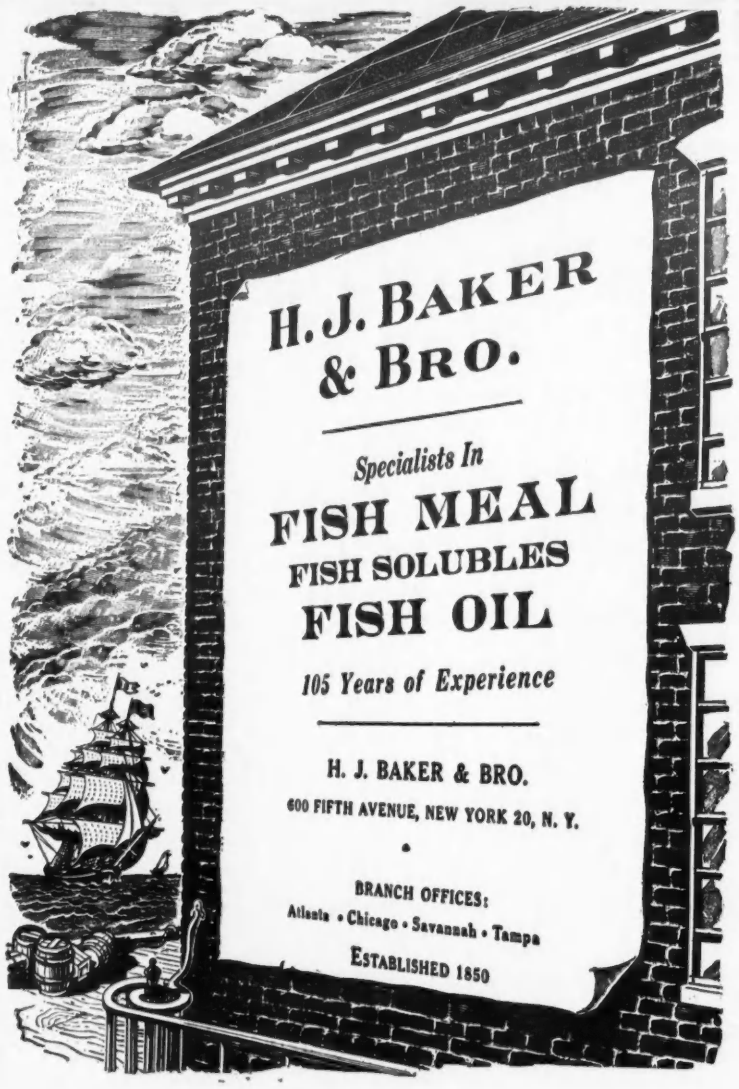
New York; Philadelphia; Lowell, Mass.; Chicago; San Francisco; Cleveland; Ecclestone Chemical Co., Detroit
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles
Export: Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio



ADMA Discloses Staff Of Committee Personnel

American Drug Manufacturers Association has appointed Glenn C. Bond, of Upjohn Company, as chairman of its biological section for the forthcoming year. K. F. Valentine, of Pitman-Moore Company, has been named executive committee liaison.

Other appointments were:—Financial section chairman, Harry R. Lange, Cutter Laboratories; executive committee liaison, M. C. Eaton, Norwich Pharmacal Company.

Medical section chairman, Charles E. Lyght, Merck & Co.; Executive Committee liaison, Francis Boyer, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

Pharmaceutical contact section chairman, F. O. Taylor, Parke, Davis & Co.; executive committee liaison, Theodore G. Klumpp, Winthrop Laboratories.

Production and engineering section chairman, Thomas C. Anderson, Parke, Davis & Co.; executive committee liaison, L. D. Barney, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.

Research and development section chairman, Leon A. Sweet, Parke, Davis & Co.; executive committee liaison, A. H. Fiske, Eli Lilly & Co.

Transportation section chairman, W. A. Angus, Wyeth Laboratories; executive committee liaison, J. C. Leppart, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Delegates to the national trade conference will be John J. Toohy, John K. Worley and Karl Bambach.

Legislative section chairman is Mr. Worley. Advisory committee consists of Fred Bartenstein, Merck & Co., Paul Genden, Abbott Laboratories, and Kenneth D. McGregor, Parke, Davis & Co.

Dow Would

—Continued from page 5

Bay City, Mich. No change in the present operations of the Bay companies is being considered.

Dow's plans are to build a plant for petrochemicals production on property it owns adjacent to the Bay refinery and to coordinate production at this plant with its production facilities in Midland, according to W. H. Schuette, Midland division general manager.

Part of Bay Refining's petroleum by-products would be piped to the new plant for transformation into petrochemical products. Chief product of the new plant would be ethylene.

Dow expects to make a major capital investment in developing the Bay City operations, Mr. Schuette said. It is anticipated that the new plant would be completed and go into production toward the end of 1957.

Bay Refining operates an oil refinery near the mouth of the Saginaw river north of Bay City. Its associate, Bay Pipe Line, operates a crude oil pipe line system with connections for large supplies of crude oil from United States and Canada.

CCC Sale List for June Shows Procedure Changes

The June list of agricultural products held by the Commodity Credit Corporation which are being offered for sale by the Department of Agriculture includes nonfat dry milk solids, tung oil, peanuts, flaxseed, soybeans, gum rosin and gum turpentine.

Major change in the list this month are the adoption of a competitive bid basis for all export sales of nonfat dry milk; a shift to an "as is, where is" basis for sales of cotton linters, and the addition of soybeans and flaxseed to the sales list.

SPE Names Secretary

James R. Davidson has been appointed executive secretary of the Society of Plastics Engineers. Formerly sales manager of Hoosier-Cardinal Company Mr. Davidson will assume his new duties July 1 in the national office located in Greenwich, Conn. He succeeds P. James Underwood, who has resigned.

Plan Phila. Drug Exchange Outing

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange spring outing will be held June 20 at the Cedarbrook Country Club, Philadelphia.

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Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	2 max.
Saponification Value	207 — 210
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Iodine Value (WIJS)	1.0 max.

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BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

IN STOCK

DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' S/S Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
10—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8", NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38", Stainless Steel, Continuous Solid Bowl.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S/S, perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.
2—Podbielniak Model 6080 S/S Extractors, 10 HP XP motors.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

4—Pfaudler glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 750, 350, 250 and 50 gal.
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks 3/8" shell.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. glass lined Tanks.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 304 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.
2—Shriver 24"x24" P&F rubber covered, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
4—Stokes DDS2, "R", "T" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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MODERN ANTIBIOTIC PLANT
LAWRENCEBURG, IND.
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This Plant manufactured Penicillin, Streptomycin and B-12; has complete facilities for Filtration, Fermentation, Extraction, Crystallization, Freeze Drying Equipment, Filling and Packaging Equipment. Most of this equipment has had very little use. Main individual items listed below. Detailed circular now being prepared.

REACTORS, KETTLES, TANKS
Stainless Steel

8—1000, 550, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—500 and 150 gal. Closed, jacketed Kettles.
4—Stacy 9'x35'6" Vertical, Steel Fermenters 17,000 gal., 20% Stainless clad head with Stainless Steel coils and 150 HP Turbo Agitators.
4—Stacy 3000 and 2000 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks with Stainless Steel coils and side agitators.
3—Graver 500 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks, side jackets.
6—500 and 550 gal. Closed, Vertical Tanks.
20—40 gal. Portable Tanks on trucks.

Glass Lined

9—Pfaudler 750, 350, 250, 200, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks.
6—Pfaudler 1400, 1000, 400, 350 and 200 gal. Vertical, Closed Tanks.

Steel

30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.
21—Graver 40"x7' Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 500 gal.
2—Stacy 7'6"x10'9" high, Closed, Vertical Tanks 2700 gal.
5—Vertical, Closed Tanks 10,000 to 20,000 gal., 12'x12', 15'x16', 12'x18' cone bottom.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 7100 and 6110 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Extractors, 10 HP XP motors and accessories.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, steel perforated basket, 30 7½ HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 26" center-slung Centrifugal, Stainless Steel perforated basket, vapor-tite 2 HP motor.
2—Bird-Young 4'x2' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Shriver 24"x24" rubber covered Filter Presses, 4 eye, P&F, 18 chambers.
1—Republic 15"x16" Stainless Steel Filter Press, P&F, 20 chambers.

DRYERS & OVENS

10—Stokes, Devine and National Research 8 and 10 shelf, Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
6—American Sterilizer and Precision Co. Sterilizers.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS

14—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressors 1500, 1300, 1000, 750, 628, 240 and 215 CFM with motors, receivers, air filters and after-coolers.
10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10"x7½", 8"x6', 6"x6", 5"x5" and 4"x4" with motors and accessories.
15—Kinney Vacuum Pumps 100 and 200 CFM.
2—Nash Vacuum Pumps 300 CFM.
77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless and Bronze Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Kathabar, Trane, Air Conditioning and Dehumidifying Units.
35—Lightnin and Turbo Agitators from 1/4 HP to 7½ HP.
4—Lightnin and Turbo Agitators, 125 HP.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, Stainless Steel.
150—Recording and Control Instruments, Foxboro, Brown, Beckmann, Taylor and Manning.
50—Fischer Porter Rotameters.

Vial Filling, Washing, Sterilizing and Package Equipment, including Stainless Steel Trucks, Trays, Conveyors, Labelers, Cartoners and Printers.

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PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

IN STOCK

KETTLES

2—1200 gal. Stainless Clad Open Top Jacketed Kettles.

2—500 gal. Groen St. St. Open Top Jacketed Kettles.

2—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles, with gearshift drives and motors.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 35 to 250 gal.

MILLS

3—Fitz. Comminutors, St. St., D-6, F-8 & K.

3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

1—Stedman BX 20 x 12 Hammer Mill.

1—Jeffrey 42 x 36 Hammer Mill.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

4—Porox Lined Pebble Mills, 38"x42", 38"x48", 48"x42".

2—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

1—Al. Ch. 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP.

1—Ross 3—Roll Ink Mill, 9"x24".

1—Day 3 Roll Ink Mill, 16"x40".

1—St. St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

2—Pebble Mills, 6' D x 8' L.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

2—Day 75 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

3—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. & 100 gal. work. cap.

3—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. (12,000 lbs.) work. cap.

3—Lancaster type SKG counter current mixers.

1—Sprout Waldron Swing Head Blender, 50 HP.

1—Patterson Cone Blender, 5' dia.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

3—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

12—Turbo vert. drives #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

PUMPS

1—Ing. Rand #10-ALV Centrifugal Pump, bronze fitted, rated 3000 GPM @ 200'—UNUSED.

12—Aurora All Bronze Turbine Pumps, models II-S, G-6, H-6—UNUSED.

1—Byron Jackson Bronze Deep Well Turbine Pump, 20 HP, 150 GPM. Unused.

TANKS

10—4,600 gal. Brewery Glass Lined Welded Steel Tanks.

75—Welded Steel Tanks, dished heads, up to 23,000 gal. cap.—Horiz. and Vert.

1—St. Clad. T304, ⅜", 6500 gal. Vert.

1—T304 Vert. 3000 gal.—5/16".

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 1000 gal.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.

1—Monel 450 gal., ¼".

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C27 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
PN14 Sharples Super-D-Canter SS.
36"x50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" Bird Centrifuge, suspended.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
48" Bird SS Centrifuge, perforated.
8 Shelf Vacuum Dryers.
Pittsburgh Lectrodryer, Type BAC.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor, 100 PSI.
York Ammonia Compressors, 5-25 ton.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
24" Filter Press, rubber covered (2).
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15x8 to 24x20.
Katho Bar Units (2).
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer. NEW.
2TH Micro Pulverizer.
ISW Micro Pulverizer.
412G Stokes Microvac. NEW.
36" Komarek Greaves Briquette Press.
100 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
200 gal. SS Reactor.
350 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
750 gal. Pfaudler Reactor.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI
3000 gal. SS Reactor.
48" SWECO 3-Deck Sifter. NEW.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
212A Stokes Vacuum Pump.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2500 gal. glass-lined Storage Tank.

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DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Valiez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Pebble Mills, 30"x24", 30"x30", 34"x30", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes 280A 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. Preform Machines.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
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H2 191—Premier U4 Paste Type 8" Mill; with 10 HP motor
H2 178—Premier Colloid Mill Type U3; 6" motor; 20 HP
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H2 208—Manton Gaulin S.S. Sanitary Homogenizer; 125 GPM; 5 HP
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D9-504—Blaw-Knox Cooling Roll Dryer; 6'x4' with accessories
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4300—Chrome Plated Drying Drums 4'x4'
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655R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer 42"x120" with accessories
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D8-162—Jeffrey Vibrator S/S Dryer 57"x10' with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers 5'x28' to 6'x50'
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6'x40'
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DuPont Company

—Continued from page 3

lines. Justices Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton joined Justice Reed. Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a separate concurrence.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote a dissent, with the concurrence of Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas. Justices Tom C. Clark, who was Attorney General when the suit was instituted, and Justice John M. Harlan, who had represented duPont interests in private practice, did not participate.

The goverenment had charged that an illegal monopoly began in 1923 when duPont entered into an agreement with La Cellophane, a French concern, by which it obtained exclusive rights for North and Central America to a secret manufacturing process.

Competition appeared in 1930 when Sylvania Industrial Corporation obtained the secret manufacturing process from a Belgian concern, it was said.

The goverenment asserted that any price change by duPont had been invariably followed by Sylvania and that until after the government's suit was filed no other competitor had been admitted to the market.

Chief Justice Warren's Dissent

In his dissent, Chief Justice Warren wrote that "the majority virtually emasculate" the section of the Sherman act under which the proceedings were instituted.

He declared that duPont had "sought and maintained dominance through illegal agreements dividing the world market" and was "guilty of 'monopolization.'"

Water Pollution

—Continued from page 3

by a committee of the two houses. There is strong sentiment in the senate against the gift of federal money to the municipalities and a fight will be made against inclusion of these provisions in the final bill.

The existing water pollution control law that runs out June 30 provides for federal construction loans at 2 percent annual interest over a ten-year period. However, the Public Health Service, which administers the law, reported that no projects had been constructed under the provision.

This fact was cited during the debate as reason for the grant of funds to the municipalities. Representative John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, author of the bill, said that the gift of the fund "will serve to stimulate local programs" to combat pollution.

The house public works committee in reporting the Blatnik bill stated that the volume of municipal waste reaching the streams has risen from an estimated population equivalent of 40 million persons in 1920 to 55 million persons in 1955.

The increase with respect to industrial wastes has been even greater, the committee said. The report quoted estimates indicating that in 1920 organic industrial wastes accounted for the pollution load equal to the population equivalent of 50 million persons. In 1955, it accounted for a population load of 110 million persons, it was stated.

PAS Duty Question

—Continued from page 3

from four-tenths of 1 percent of domestic production in 1950 to 102 percent of domestic output in 1955, they said.

Producers' minimum prices on sodium PAS (the principal form) declined from $3.37 a pound in January, 1952, to $2.20 in November, 1955. They said that although operations on PAS were not so unprofitable in 1955 as in the immediately preceding years, proceeds from the sale of this material in bulk have been below the unit cost of all producers in every year since 1951.

The other three commissioners who opposed any change in the tariff concessions stated that commercial production of PAS both here and abroad has been developed entirely within the past eight years. They noted that Sumner Chemical Company was the only one of the three domestic producers of PAS which signed the application for investigation. They also reviewed Sumner's accounting policies with reference to both selling and research and development expenses.

The steady expansion of production by Sumner, they said, has contributed to the steady reduction in the number of other domestic producers of PAS. In the presence of at least a slight preference for the domestic over the imported product, it was added, Sumner is now actively competing with imports of PAS on a price basis.

The three commissioners said:—

"The evidence discloses that the consumption of PAS probably never achieved half of the volume projected by Sumner when it decided to go into the production of PAS and estimated an annual consumption of more than 2 million pounds. Awakening from this overestimate of the potential market for the drug and not imports was the chief factor in causing most of the companies that originally undertook production of the product to drop out of the business."

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which do not produce proportionate returns, Mr. Joyce said Glidden has decided to dispose of its soybean and flaxseed crushing operations at Buena Park, Calif.

This will free approximately $2,500,000 in capital which can be more profitably employed elsewhere," he said.

Mr. Joyce pointed out that Glidden plans a long range project of developing chemical derivatives from basic naval stores in its southern chemical division. Synthetic pine oil facilities are also being expanded.

A $2,750,000 tall oil plant is under construction at Port St. Joe, Fla., to produce crude and distilled tall oil, tall oil fatty acids and rosins.

Glidden's chemurgy division is actively engaged in a program for upgrading the basic products of soybean meal and oil.

The paint division, which accounts for 32 percent of the company's sales, and approximately one-third of its profits, has shown a sales increase of 125 percent since 1946, Mr. Joyce said.

He noted that Glidden expenditures for research and development are currently at the rate of about $3 million per year.

US Is on

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Farbwerke Hoechst, A. G., of Frankfurt; president of the Association of German Chemical Industries, a trade organization with 3,000 member firms, and vice-president of the Federation of German Industry, which represents German industry as a whole.

He is also a member of the Atomic Energy Commission of the German Government, chairman of the German-American Trade Promotion Office, and Deputy Chairman of the CEPES (Comite Pour le Developpement European et Sociale).

Dr. Menne is also on the boards of various German banks and industrial enterprises and is active in international Chambers of Commerce in Germany, France and Belgium.

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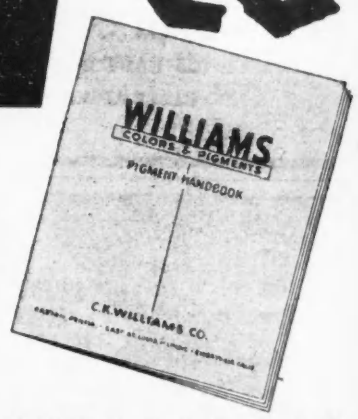

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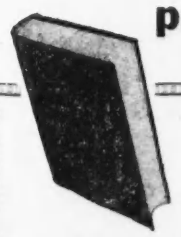

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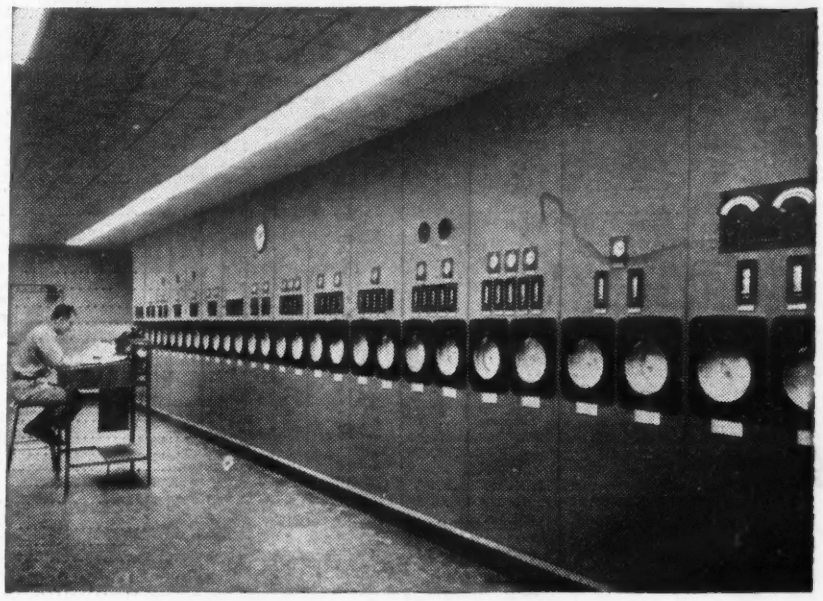

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